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EAST EUROPE REPORT

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AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FELFE, RUEBENSAM ADDRESS AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY PLENARY SESSION

East Berlin DEUTSCHE BAUERNZEITUNG in German No 25, 20 Jun 86 pp 3-4

[Text] The work of agricultural researchers was highly praised at the Eleventh SED Congress. At the same time great expectations were voiced with regard to the even faster development of their science. The tasks arising therefrom through 1990 were the topic of an expanded plenary session of the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences (AdL), held last Thursday in Berlin. Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED CC, Bruno Lietz, minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs, and Helmut Semmelmann, head of the agricultural department at the CC, attended the session.

In his introductory address, Academy President Prof Dr Erich Ruebensam recalled the challenge with an eye on 2000 to increasingly turn agriculture into a branch of applied science. It was necessary, therefore, to revise the long-range program of agricultural research and direct our attention specially to the use of key technologies. The speaker proceeded to explain some of the basic concepts.

It was more crucial than ever to intensify international scientific cooperation in CEMA. Within this framework the GDR is mainly involved in the chief directions "electronization of agriculture" and "speeded up development of biotechnology." Professor Ruebensam called on our agro-economic and management research to provide the prerequisites for the preparation of decisions, information and production control to be carried out by computers at all levels of farm management. According to the president of the Academy, the gradual introduction of computer technology was certainly not intended to offer many single and isolated programs. Instead it was imperative to develop and offer an integrated system, because that alone would yield the great total national usefulness for management, planning, accounting and controls at all levels, not least research.

To make sure of achieving the performance standard of crop production aspired to for the period through 1990 (50-52 GE [grain units] per hectare and year--based on an annual 12 million ton grain yield), it would be necessary to more securely handle all production processes, agrobiological and agrotechnical procedures.

Plant breeding is particularly important. By 1990 it should make available at least 17 new varieties--6 for winter wheat, 5 for summer barley, 2 each for winter barley and oats, 1 each for winter rye and triticale.

Tackling Losses by New Methods

Professor Ruebensam continued by saying that computer backed checks of the processes occurring in the soil and the plants was gaining ever increasing importance, because the highest possible yields presume the optimum interaction of all intensification measures, taking into account specific local and climatic conditions. Programs for just such checks would be demonstrated at the impending agra [agricultural fair]. More programs are in the process of introduction or testing.

Improved supplies of organic substances remain a central problem of soil fertility. It would be highly desirable to apply more biotechnological methods (for example to produce fast composts). Biopreparations should also help raise the ability of plants to develop nutrients and water as well as defend themselves against damage. The academy president therefore announced that expanded research and production capacities would be created and cooperation with industry and colleges strengthened.

It will be necessary to resolutely battle losses of yield in our agriculture. Such losses still amount to 5-6 million tons GE per annum. Half is due to plant diseases. This compels us to work out more efficient conceptions of integrated plant protection. Since even in the year 2000 this will rely mostly on chemical measures, it will be necessary to develop preparations at the highest international standards. These will have to be highly effective in much lower quantities and, at the same time, be harmless to useful organisms. Consequently it will be imperative to emphasize biological plant protection with the aid of biotechnology.

As regards vegetable and fruit production, Professor Ruebensam estimated that agrarian researchers fruitfully cooperate with university facilities and industry. This is designed by the use of key technologies to create new and original processes for raising efficiency. Cucumbers grown in hothouses, for example, are to achieve yields in excess of 4,500 decitons and tomatoes yields above 3,000 decitons per hectare.

To secure the planned performances in livestock production from our own fodder yields, qualitative and quantitative increases in fodder production are of ever greater importance. Such increases will be helped by the introduction of the results of a research project on the computer-backed organization of silage and hay preparation. The project is being hurried along in broad cooperation with partners in the university system, the meteorological service, industry and day-to-day farming. At the same time basic research must be oriented to safeguarding successful silage production by means of the biotechnical control of fermentation.

Control Systems for All Stages of Livestock Production

The further intensification of livestock production is made permanently possible by the improvement of the genetic performance potentials of the stock by way of breeding and their better exploitation as well as, increasingly, by means of biological process control. The first must be speeded up by the use of genetic, immune and enzyme technology. Already we are discerning new approaches, for example the gentechnical manipulation of livestock. The AdL is cooperating closely with the Academy of Sciences. The new discoveries and processes for the purposeful reproduction of livestock must be made increasingly effective in actual farming.

Production control systems on the basis of microelectronics and microcomputers must be assigned key status. Professor Ruebensam called on all agrarian researchers involved in this research together with their partners to develop by 1990 complex system solutions for all phases of livestock production. Such systems will be able to serve as building blocks for the modernization of barns as well as for new buildings.

Speakers in the subsequent discussion included managers of institutes, university lecturers, combine directors and farmers. They explained how their collectives meet the challenges of our age.

In his concluding address, Werner Felfe emphasized that agrarian research must definitely speed up. He pointed out the connection between the economic strength of socialism and the growing opportunities for realizing its peace initiatives--such as the latest appeal for disarmament launched by the allies associated in the Warsaw Pact.

The Politburo member said that, if we wished to win the race with time in view of the tremendous development of productive forces the world over, we must offer more top performances and decisively raise the economic efficiency of science and technology.

In this connection it would be imperative always to critically assess our own efforts, exactly define world standards and make them our objective criteria. The key issue is that of more rapid advances in the key technologies that already produce respectable national effects.

Ready to Take Risks By Tackling Unconventional Solutions

In this connection Werner Felfe suggested that it might be useful with regard to some research projects to think again and see whether earlier targets might not be raised or the time taken cut.

We must ask of each scientist that he be enthused by whatever is new and does not fear to take risks. It is imperative to test unconventional solutions and not restrict ourselves by rigid structures. Referring to the discussion on an optimum yield experiment with sugar beet, the speaker asked whether it would not be useful to derive from this some general reflections on the size of fields for the cultivation of this root crop.

Finally Werner Felte dealt in detail with the cooperation of agrarian science with other specialized institutes, educational facilities, industry and farming practice. Top performance can be achieved in the shortest delay possible only if the process is organized from basic research to economic utilization by close contractual cooperation among these partners. This link will have to be even more solid so that the production process may increasingly become applied science proper. Felte cited as a good example the long-term coordination contracts between the AdL and the Academy of Sciences as well as other institutions, combines and enterprises.

At the moment, 26 coordination contracts and 75 service contracts are in effect in the sector of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs. The speaker stated that it was just as necessary to further deepen cooperation with the research facilities of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

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AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

LIETZ ANNOUNCES AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS--Last Saturday the central festivities on the occasion of the Day of Cooperative Farmers and Workers in Socialist Agriculture and Forestry were held in Frankfurt(Oder). Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED CC, delivered a message from the SED CC, signed by Erich Honecker. Among the guests of honor were Margarete Mueller, candidate of the SED CC Politburo and head of the Friedland Agro-Industrial Association, Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the DBD [Democratic Peasant Party of Germany] and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, Fritz Dallmann, chairman of the VdgB [Peasants Mutual Aid Association] Central Executive Committee, Jochen Hertwig, first secretary of the Frankfurt SED Bezirk management, Prof Dr Erich Ruebensam, president of the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and Helmut Semmelmann, head of the department for agriculture at the SED CC. In his address, Minister Bruno Lietz emphasized that agriculture, forestry and the food industry had achieved the best ever 5-year plan result and substantially exceeded some of the plan targets set for 1981-1985. Cooperative farmers and workers are optimistically confronting the new and greater challenges. They are thus acting in accordance with the necessity, reaffirmed by the Eleventh SED Congress, to further develop our "agriculture as an efficient sector of the national economy." The unity of economic and social policy is the main battlefield in socialist farming, too. By comparison with 1985, the growth rates recorded for slaughter cattle were 2.2 percent, for milk 5.9 percent by 31 May 1986. In forestry, the plan excess for lumber amounts to 159,600 cubic meters. At the end of his speech, the minister rewarded 101 women and men with the honorable title "distinguished cooperative farmer of the GDR" or "distinguished worker in agriculture and forestry." Fifty-one workers were awarded the "medal of merit of GDR forestry." On behalf of those distinguished, Karl-Heinz Mueller, chairman of the LPG Neulewin, Kreis Bad Freienwalde, expressed his thanks for the high esteem granted agriculture and forestry by the party and government. The attendants at the festivities warmly applauded and approved his proposal to send greetings to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee. The letter affirms that cooperative farmers and workers will energetically and full of initiatives do everything in their power to strengthen our republic and safeguard peace. [Text] [East Berlin DEUTSCHE BAUERNZEITUNG in German No 25, 20 Jun 86 p 4]

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AGRICULTURE

ROMANIA

MEASURES TO INCREASE VEGETABLE PRODUCTION OUTLINED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 16, 18 Apr 86 pp 10, 24; No 17, 25 Apr 86 pp 15-16

[Article by Prof. Dr Docent Bujor Manescu]

[No 16, 18 Apr 86 pp 10, 24]

[Text] Under the broad program of economic and organizational measures outlined in recent years, for raising our socialist agriculture to a higher, intensive and modern level, the vegetable sector has received much attention from the party and state leadership. This sector has been provided with a good technico-material base, with skilled cadres and measures have been passed for material incentives to producers. Major accomplishments have been obtained in the area of expanding irrigated lands, building hothouses, nurseries and sheds out of plastic materials, for the purpose of increasing the production of extra early and early vegetables.

In spite of these wide-ranging conditions, the achievements obtained so far do not equal the material efforts. In vegetable production, an agricultural sector with broadest potentialities for increasing output, the pedoclimatic conditions and the production potential of existing species and varieties have not been utilized with maximum efficiency. Moreover, the material means provided to the vegetable sector have not been wisely put to use and the recommendations of scientific research were insufficiently used in large-scale production. Consequently -- as stated at the Enlarged Plenary Session of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management, held from 12-14 February 1986 -- in vegetable production per hectare outputs were low and the crops were obtained late.

In this context there is the need for improving the organization of this sub-branch, according to the instructions and tasks in the party and state documents, a matter which must concern specialists in production and be the topic of comprehensive studies in vegetable research centers.

Concentration, Specialization of Units

The decisions of the 13th Congress of the RCP contain the requirement for paying more attention to locating farm crops in the most favorable areas. Major achievements in zoning were obtained in vegetable production through better distribution of species on the country's territory. However, because of the new and numerous objectives of the vegetable sector, we believe that the zoning projects must be supplemented with those of microdistricts, a fact which will result in better utilization of pedoclimatic and economic conditions in existing or developing vegetable production areas. Hence, there is the need for expanding the studies and research on microzoning. For instance, it is necessary to step up, in all vegetable research centers and in major vegetable growing units in every district, the surveys on the range of vegetables for the largest possible number of species and varieties. It is necessary to expand the studies on meteorological conditions, in order to pinpoint the most favorable areas, localities and systems of cultivation for protected and unprotected early vegetables. The studies must be focused on identifying the localities and lands where the frequency of early spring and early fall is minimal and besides ecological studies surveys should be conducted on the economic efficiency of different crops for the various areas, taking into account the chief economic indicators.

A current facet of vegetable production involves concentration of production and specialization of agricultural units. Even though some achievements were obtained in this area, it should be stated that many deficiencies have been found in the manner in which the criteria of concentration and specialization were applied in the field. Not always attention was paid to zoning and microzoning projects, and in some vegetable growing units there is the practice of fragmenting the vegetable growing area, distributed for an excessively great number of crops, in many cases with different biological and agrotechnical needs. In this context, there can be no correct application of agrotechnical measures and large-scale use of mechanized operations. The example of vegetable growing units which contain, in the Arges plain (near Bucharest Municipality) irrigated areas -- on which in 1985 were grown 17 different species and strains of vegetables -- is telling as to inadequate specialization. Some of these species (tomato, bell pepper, cucumber, and the like) do not yield the best results on the first terrace of Arges River, under the conditions of low temperature of the soil, in early spring. However, very good results were obtained as to the pea and root plants. Production results attest that in this region it is possible to concentrate large areas under crops of bellpeppers, eggplants and tomatoes, for the purpose of supplying the capital city with vegetables throughout summer and fall.

The basic spring and summer vegetable production for the species and strains that require heat must be provided by the regions in the south, south-east and south-west of the country, on fertile and irrigated lands. Moreover, these areas also have the most favorable conditions for obtaining high outputs, characterized by a high degree of earliness and great economic efficiency. It is here that industrial vegetable production must be continued and developed, expanding the

areas at Calafat, Galati, Braila, Constanta, Arad, and so on. Certain lands could be assigned even in the dammed area, in the highest areas, with the phreatic water situated at greater depths. The success of such a project is confirmed by the good results obtained so far at Zimnices, Alexandria, in the Olt Valley and on the seacoast, which have become known regions due to the high outputs not only of wheat and corn, but also of vegetable crops, spreading over thousands of hectares. Moreover, there is the need for specialization for the various groups of species in state enterprises and agricultural production cooperatives, in the areas with traditional vegetable growing and most favorable socioeconomic conditions -- such as, for instance, Vidra for tomatoes, Tulcea for early potatoes, Buzau for cabbage, and so forth.

As for supplying the food industry with raw materials, it is considered that vegetable growing around the current factories must be restructures so as to streamline the areas involved only according to the various species and strains with special destinations for industrialization. The concentration of areas and specialization will assure a continuous production flow in the factory, the wise use of the equipment and higher productivity indices. But we shall be able to note the same positive impact in the vegetable growing units. This coordination of interests of growers and users can only yield best possible results.

The specialization of vegetable growing units must not result in reducing the range of vegetables. Concomitantly with streamlining along lines of production, it is necessary to steer the units towards a wider range of vegetable products, including those that are less spread in cultivation, such as lettuce, turnip cabbage, early radish, Brussels sprouts, endives, asparagus, Chinese cabbage, and the like. It is very important for the agricultural bodies that are responsible for guiding the production units and for those that are responsible for the marketing of products to ensure the correct proportion between the species and varieties grown, so that, by growing only a few species, in each unit, over a vegetable growing area a most diversified range may be obtained, which would be supplied for consumption over the longest possible period of the year. For the best possible phasing of production it is necessary to introduce the practice of successive planting, specifically for some legumes such as peas, beans, carrots and lettuce -- which must be grown especially in streamlined units -- a fact which will be instrumental in extending the period of consumption of fresh vegetables. Furthermore, intercalated growing of vegetables needs to be expanded on increasingly larger areas.

Good Use of Intensive Factors

In vegetable growing, increase in production, rhythmical phasing throughout the year, and improvement of product quality are largely affected also by the application of superior agrotechnical measures and the technicomaterial equipment of the vegetable growing units. The major problem involves integral irrigation of the areas under vegetable crops and maximal use of existing possibilities for

watering. This is imperatively required by the very biology of vegetable crops, most of which have great needs for water. It is proper to recall that for most vegetable types strain improvement occurs in the context of irrigation. Hence, as early as in the stage of creation, the strains are placed in favorable conditions of soil humidity, and as a result, as soon as they are introduced in large scale cultivation, their capacity of fruition is always conditioned by the humidity factor, especially when the crops are not irrigated.

In some vegetable growing units still small emphasis is placed on irrigation methods, there is inadequate knowledge and use of watering procedures and rules, the lands are mismanaged, and this results in waste of water, high costs, low outputs and minimal prospects for mechanization of maintenance and crop harvesting operations. To eliminate these shortcomings it is necessary that the experts provide better guidance in the field, for establishing a multitude of approaches to increase irrigation possibilities. Special attention must be paid to identifying and using the most economical water sources, that would ensure the required outputs. Of course, locally efforts are being made and there is concern for using phreatic water, water from storage basins and lakes, through projects completed with the units' own forces. The irrigated lands designed for vegetable growing must also be integrated into the modern irrigation systems, with large areas, and provided with the experts and equipment needed.

Expanded irrigation in vegetable growing must be coupled with intensified research in this realm, to outline the best irrigation methods, watering conditions and irrigation rules for the major vegetable species, according to the territorial zones and types of soil. This will be instrumental in using in production a smaller range of machines, hence in more rapidly creating the conditions needed for mechanization in vegetable growing.

Wise use of fertilizers is another very important matter of vegetable growing in this country. It has multiple facets, tied to proper management, range, system and periods of administration. In the context of utilization of local resources it is necessary to stress the fact that there still exist great resources of organic matter -- manure and plant waste -- which, used in combination with mineral fertilizer and irrigation water, can assure productions of 30-40 tons of vegetables per hectare. The vegetable growing units should fully use these potentialities, utilizing the solutions provided by experimental stations. Special attention must be paid to phased incorporation of fertilizer, simultaneously with irrigation water -- a method specific to vegetable growing and characterized by great biological and economic efficiency. Development of new formulas for preparation of composts out of vegetable waste and household waste enriched by addition of mineral fertilizer, use on an overall scale of organo-mineral and complex fertilizer, of liquid nitrogen fertilizer, applied to different vegetable species and different strains, determination of doses and periods of incorporation of fertilizer are indispensable conditions for increasing vegetable production.

[Text] The complexity of the production flow in vegetable growing involves, in addition to irrigation and fertilizer, the use of agrotechnical measures that make best use of the biological production potential of the species and strains grown. The set of agrotechnical measures, in its entirety, provides the basic factor for obtaining high and phased productions throughout the year. Hence, there is the need for the units with vegetable growing sectors to apply these measures strictly, and for research, to continuously improve and refine these agrotechnical methods, so that they may meet the need of a constantly increasing production.

Expanding, Phasing Production

The efforts of agrotechnical experts are now focusing on achieving the major objectives directly tied to expansion and phasing of vegetable production. There is emphasis on developing agrotechnical measures for early legumes and potato, so that in subsequent years studies may be completed and a higher stage be entered, the one of providing concrete solutions to cultivation technology not only according to the different species, but also for the major types of tomato, bellpepper, eggplant, cabbage, cucumber. The needs of production require experts in research and production to intensify and broaden the studies on successive and associated crops grown on irrigated lands. This objective has many facets, which involve outlining charts of phasing in time and space the species and strains that are capable of assuring a genuine "conveyor" of vegetables also for the greatest possible number of days in a year, when meteorological conditions do not permit vegetable growing in open field. Hence, the imperative need arises for devising new methods for protecting the plants against low temperatures, for the purpose of extending their period of vegetation and fruition.

Experience has shown that early and late production for vegetables grown in the field, under the conditions in this country, is limited by meteorological factors, especially by low temperatures recorded in late spring and early fall. The introduction, in recent years, of plastic materials in building protection facilities has permitted to obtain increased amounts of early vegetables, but we feel that this procedure is still too little used in production, because of inadequate guidance to agricultural units. Mandatory for obtaining a greater quantity of early vegetables during the March-June period, from the field and hothouses with plastic foil cover is the use on an overall scale of a set of approaches and results highlighted by research and the practice of many vegetable growing farms. It is equally true that research, also, has not yet succeeded in finding solutions to a number of important problems raised by experts and growers, tied to use of plastic materials. It is necessary to expand the studies in this area, for the development of new types of sheds and experimentation of new plastics, characterized by greater resistance and durability.

Fall preparation of the land with organic and phosphorus fertilization, shaping of the soil, early covering of nurseries with plastic foil, exclusive use of hybrids, strict following of the sowing and planting periods for the various crops and ecological zones can ensure early crops. Any departure from these technological procedures results in delaying production, heightens materials expenditures and reduces the economic efficiency of the crops. A telling example of highly efficient early vegetable growing is provided by the Maia Agricultural Production Cooperative in Ialomita district, where more than 2500 tons of the 6000 tons of vegetables grown in 1985 involved early crops.

Production of superior seedlings is a major matter in vegetable growing. Research conducted in this area has provided production with new efficient approaches involving the composition and technology for preparation of feed cubes and pots. However, efforts to improve the production of vegetable seedlings are not ended. Of utmost importance now is consolidation of the material base and devising of new organizational forms that best correspond to the needs for conserving conventional fuel. There is the need for most rapidly introducing in production nurseries heated with biofuel, as an essential factor in obtaining a quality seedling for early and summer vegetables. Every unit with a vegetable growing sector must have at least one multiplier-hothouse or multiplier-hotbed, for early plantings and early pricking out.

Bringing vegetable growing in this country to a higher level also requires solving other equally important problems, some of which will be discussed further.

Use of the widest possible range, which should incorporate a great variety of valuable strains is a major factor in vegetable growing. The presence in cultivation of wisely selected strains, helps, besides irrigation and agrotechnical measures, increase in production per unit of surface, phasing it all the year round, better vegetable supplies to the population, to the canning industry, and increase in exports. Experts in improving vegetables in this country have evolved strains and hybrids characterized by high productivity and economic value. The results obtained so far in broadening the range however, provide only a beginning. The development of consumption, the constantly growing demands of the market raise major problems in vegetable growing, including research for improvement purposes. It is necessary to step up improvement projects for obtaining strains and hybrids that assure the phasing of production over a long period of time and also conform with the interests of the vegetable growing units. The lack is being felt of some vegetable strains and hybrids during the spring period for tomato, eggplant and bellpepper, with abundant and early fruition even under more adverse weather conditions or in the context of growing in facilities out of plastic materials. As for seedlings, there is the need for developing vegetable strains and hybrids from the Solanaceae group of the dwarf type, with a great number of inflorescences, and for hotbeds -- strains and hybrids with high productivity during the period with insufficient lighting and reduced thermal conditions.

The efficiency of crops also is expressed by labor productivity, which -- it must be stated -- is low in some vegetable growing units. Many operations are not mechanized; manual picking involves high production costs. A paramount objective of research must involve development of strains that can be picked by machines, especially for products destined for industrialization. Resolving this problem must take into account the fact that the canning industry requires highly efficient and top quality products.

Better Quality of Production

A major problem in vegetable growing involves the quality of vegetables, which has complex ramifications, tied both to the appearance of the product and its contents, the nutritional and organoleptic features. In this area there is the need for efforts to evolve strains and hybrids with superior fruit, most apt for capitalization, with uniform fruits for some species, with contents rich in vitamins and other nutritional substances.

A number of objectives of improvement work involve the study of the world range of strains, for the purpose of verifying them in the specific context in Romania. A major concern of research workers must focus on selecting discriminately from this rich material all the most valuable factors. The chosen material can be used both for large-scale multiplication and as initial material in the selection work. Because the vegetable species and strains involve a great diversity of biotypes and high ecological plasticity, as they are permanently subjected to the influence of pedoclimatic conditions, improvement experts must exercise a strict biological control over the imported varieties and recommend them only after detailed verification. Moreover, the range must be periodically renewed, eliminating the strains that at a given point prove unsatisfactory to consumers and industry.

It must be stated that further maintenance in cultivation of low-yield, inferior strains causes significant damage to vegetable growing units. Therefore, experts developed several hybrids of native tomato, eggplant and bellpepper with a high productive biological potential; that are very appreciated by growers. Wide-scale use is made of heterosis in the production of seeds of tomato, eggplant, bellpepper and cucumber. Long studies have resulted in developing androsterile forms for tomato and onion and some lines have been extracted. Research continues for evolving new polyploid types; tetraploid forms for bellpepper and watermelon have already been developed. For the purpose of improving the method of protecting crops in polyethylene facilities experts are studying the morphogenesis of primordia in some species and strains.

The value of research on improvement is ultimately decided by the distribution in production of the newly developed strains and hybrids. The surest way involves their multiplication, controlled under a centralized plan. Major achievements were obtained in the production of selected seeds in great quantities, from

zoned varieties, a fact which in recent years has favorably impacted vegetable output and has made it possible to largely assure the needed amount nationally for all crops. That is why at this point, when the strain is one of the chief factors in obtaining bumper crops, improvement of the system of vegetable seed production is in the forefront. Research work must focus even more on improvement of the charts for the production of choice and superchoice seeds, with these seeds needing to be expanded so that next years may see the ensuring of all the needed amount of selected seed for all vegetable species and strains, without having to resort to imports.

The recent measures outlined confront workers in vegetable growing with new tasks, mobilize their efforts to find the wisest and most efficient ways for increasing production. Formulation of a uniform concept on long-range development of vegetable production will ensure, under this five-year plan, greater amounts of vegetables and a higher degree of economic efficiency in every unit and on every farm, by early delivery of higher quality products and by continuous reduction of costs.

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ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

MORE ECONOMIC GAIN FROM BASIC RESEARCH URGED

East Berlin DAS HOCHSCHULWESEN in German Vol 34 No 6, Jun 86 (signed to press 11 Apr 86) pp 145-147

[Article by Prof Dr Bruno Wilms, department head at the Central Institute for University Level Education: "Coordination Contracts Between Universities and Combines Have to Meet a High Standard"]

[Text] Following the Council of Ministers' Resolution on the Principles of the Organization of Economic Relations Between the Combines of Industry and the Facilities of the Academy of Sciences and the System of Higher Education of 12 December 1985 (GBI I No 2/1986) research cooperation between these partners must be organized on the basis of business contracts.

The new rules aim at a better quality of partnership relations. Our universities and colleges enjoy a wealth of experiences in the matter of cooperating with the combines, so that conditions are excellent for meeting the increasing demand.

The coordination contracts agree on far-reaching arrangements for research cooperation and joint services for training and further education, the improvement of the qualifications of young scientists and the exchange of cadres, normally for the respective 5-year plan period. Their organization is backed by experiences gained in the work with complex contracts in 1981-1985. By mid-February last, 137 coordination contracts were planned, in the process of coordination or already concluded. Eighty combines and all universities and colleges are involved.

With reference to research cooperation, knowledge gained from existing coordination contracts are to provide suggestions for the universities and colleges when drawing up the contracts to deal more precisely and bindingly with some particular circumstances.

The gradual involvement of the major part of the research potential at universities and colleges in services agreed in contracts with combines urgently compels the partners to proceed to the comprehensive development of joint scientific-conceptual and strategic work. This work is an important starting point for ensuring that research at universities and colleges may take into account the far reaching needs of combine economic development

while, at the same time, fully maintaining its specific basic nature directed to the projection of scientific advances. The results of such scientific-conceptual and strategic work also largely affect exploratory basic research such as universities and colleges need to conduct independently. If this is done, the national challenges to this sector of research will be met more quickly and perceptibly. The scientist will also be able thereby by means of his special expertise to more perfectly combine the chief development lines of science with the chief development lines of the economy. This will bear fruit in his exploratory research. Scientific-conceptual and strategic work with the combine partner will also give a strong impetus to the university or college with regard to its own profiled scientific-conceptual efforts. Lastly, the university or college must be an active and confident partner of the combine, supplying important new ideas and solutions that, in the best case, essentially affect the development of the combine. The university or college must therefore make sure by its scientific-conceptual work and, of course, its research to be able to be such a partner.

It is imperative, therefore, to agree in the coordination contracts the objectives, methods and responsibilities, levels and main stages of joint scientific-conceptual and strategic efforts. Also needed are provisions with regard to the method to be used for actually preparing the research plan for the 1991-1995 5-Year Plan. At the present time, too many coordination contracts include only general phrases with regard to that topic.

The agreed research complexes, research fields and, in my opinion, even individual research tasks that should be the object of research cooperation, assume a central function in the coordination contracts. They are often concretely listed in an attachment to the coordination contract. It is worth noting that the definition of the joint research topics and targets is most successful in the case of universities or colleges that have steadily cooperated with a combine for many years, and long-term coordinations preceded the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan. Even the inclusion of basic research in contractual relations then proceeds with fewer problems and better responds to the substantive content, because the combines may to some extent have acted as the social customer for basic research topics. Admittedly, though, many coordination contracts initially merely record research headings or include a list of topics giving stages and dates of services. That is definitely not enough. It is imperative to agree on more concrete provisions for the most important research complexes and fields, possibly also for some preeminent research tasks. In this context, particularly satisfactory coordination contracts include precise orientations

--Regarding substantive objectives

--On the national and scientific requirements on the work

--On the scientific and technical standard of the goals envisioned

--On possible stimuli arising from the work for future basic research

--On the utilization of the research results

--On the research capacity needed and on the suggested dates.

This provides an excellent basis for the conclusion of task-related service contracts. The chancellor and general director thereby set important cornerstones for all subsequent contracts. This concrete organization enables

the purposeful establishment of the potentials and the advance to the specialized evolution of the research potential. All those involved are also enabled more easily to appreciate the research responsibilities of the university or college and the respective combine and to take them into account in day-to-day cooperation.

The combines have made respectable progress in making available research equipment to the universities and colleges. Advances have also been recorded in the partners' joint creation and utilization of the most modern apparatus for research and training, the joint build-up or further perfection of equipment, specialized laboratories and similar facilities. Coordination contracts to hand conspicuously reflect this trend. An example for the extensive organization of such cooperation are the coordination contracts concluded by the Friedrich-Schiller University with the Carl Zeiss Jena Combine and by the Karl-Marx-Stadt Technical College with the Fritz Heckert Machine Tool Combine. The most concrete agreements clearly demonstrate the connection between challenging research tasks and the research equipment needed to carry them out. In the foreground here is the partners' coordination arising from the actual process of research rather than any closing of gaps in material-technical supplies. However, many coordination contracts still mainly feature declarations of intent without being backed by performances. Furthermore, frequently only the financial aspect is mentioned with respect to topic-related capital equipment.

With regard to concretely agreed research complexes or fields (possibly even individual research tasks) to be worked on, the universities and colleges must in some instances persuade their partner combines that the latter's obligation should include the need to make available for the partner college's research purposes balance obligatory equipment and construction products from their balance shares. This is in the interest of both partners. To be cited are some excellent examples, for instance the coordination contracts between the Dresden Technical University and the Vehicle Electrics Combine or the Freiberg Mining Academy and the Fine China Combine.

It is interesting to note that coordination contracts on international research cooperation have not so far included much that is concrete. Generalizations and declarations of intent are the rule. However, close research connections with the combines are bound in this field also to result in more intensive joint activities. Combines should involve the colleges directly in their international research cooperation and also open up for them international activities for the agreed research complexes and fields. This needs to go beyond mere information, such as each partner already provides at the international level. At negotiations about coordination contracts, our universities and colleges should insist on progress in this direction. It offers a noteworthy new prospect for cooperation between colleges and combines.

The coordination contract between Dresden Technical University and the Communication Electronics Combine include very sophisticated provisions on international research cooperation. They exemplify a reciprocally greater challenge to collaboration in this field. Cooperation begins as early as the

conceptual phase of international activities, includes joint planning, the preparation of contractual agreements, the coordination of travel, the mutual exchange of data and other concretely agreed-upon headings. The common efforts relating to the export of scientific performances and results are clearly stated.

It is necessary for our colleges in the coordination contracts to devote even greater attention to the issue of patent rights and utilization rights with regard to scientific results. Inexact or unduly general wordings may have adverse effects for the colleges or unduly restrict the multivalent utilization of the colleges' research results. Basically this is not in the interest of the partner combines either. In January last, the Central Bureau for Patents, Innovations and Licenses conveyed to the colleges some documentation listing aspects to be taken into account upon the conclusion of coordination contracts with respect to work on inventions, patents and exports of scientific-technological results. The suggestions provided there should definitely be followed. The following should be specially considered at the conclusion of coordination contracts:

--The college should always reserve the right (evidently while respecting the interests of the partner) to proceed with the further utilization of the scientific-technological results achieved. Limitations are to be agreed.

--To be regulated is the subsequent utilization of scientific-technological results, the partners' rights and duties in this connection and the basic sharing of the earnings achieved.

To be spelled out is the right of both partners to derive objects for licensing from the jointly planned and achieved scientific-technological results. Both partners are generally entitled after coordination with the partner to offer and award licenses. Any limitation of this right or the extent of the limitation must be expressly stated.

--Colleges should aim for contract wording guaranteeing them a plan effective share in the export earnings of results achieved within the scope of contracts on scientific-technological services and corresponding to the proportion of their performance involved in such exports and the conclusion of license transactions.

Coordination contracts must continue to be a vital and up-to-date management tool. That is why they are also subject to expansions and more precise definitions. It is always appropriate in agreement with the partner to include new perceptions and more concretely expressed facts of the matter in coordination contracts already concluded, just as it is proper to abandon inadequate and obsolete provisions.

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30 July 1986

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FACTORY AUTOMATION, FLEXIBLE MANUFACTURING FOR MACHINE TOOLS

Georgi Addresses Metalworking Congress

East Berlin TECHNISCHE GEMEINSCHAFT in German Vol 34 No 5, 1986 pp 7-8

[Edited Presentation by Dr Rudi Georgi, Minister for Tool and Processing Machinery: "On the Road to an Automated Factory," with an editorial introduction]

[Text] Approximately 800 scientists and engineers from more than 20 countries participated in the International Conference on Metalworking in Karl-Marx-Stadt from 12 to 15 March 1986. The approximately 60 technical presentations focussed on the status and tendencies of flexible automation. The GDR was able to substantiate the high reputation of its machine tool manufacturing industry. Internationally, it ranks 6th among machine tool producers and third among machine tool exporters. So far, 300,000 machine tools--the result of the work of more than 80,000 workers in the industry in more than 60 manufacturing plants and three research centers--have been exported to more than 60 countries. The Soviet Union is the main trading partner.

With this edited and shortened account of two plenary presentations of this meeting we are starting an informal series of contributions with which we summarize experiences and tendencies in some partial areas of automation as they were presented at the conference.

[Presentation]

A basic conclusion can be drawn from the economic policy as it has been practiced in the German Democratic Republic in the past few years: The more consistent our industry moves along the road of comprehensive intensification, the more we improve efficiency and make the modernization of existing manufacturing facilities the main form of an expanded reproduction of the basic funds, the greater will be the requirements as to quantity and particularly quality of machine tool manufacturing.

At the same time we must continue to adjust to the conditions on the international markets in the area of the metal-working industry, which are characterized worldwide by an increasing variety of models and shorter product

life. They increasingly require the development and use of production systems with maximum conversion flexibility, with which a broad assortment can be manufactured productively, economically, and with optimum quality in small lot sizes.

The surest way towards the solution of these tasks consists of extending automation of parts manufacturing beyond the individual machine tool and connecting several machines through a common materials and information flow. This also requires that plant organization and technological processes are structured to fit automation.

This process, which is evident worldwide today and which is called flexible production, makes it increasingly possible to improve production organization, to increase the time periods in production which require little operator intervention, to reduce production lot sizes, and to switch from the classic lot production to making parts available as required for assembly.

Flexibility in Several Expansion Stages

Our strategy for increasing the technological level of production with minimum cost and maximum effectiveness for the national economy takes into account that this process will take place in several stages or different expansion steps and range from flexible production sections to flexibly automated production sections, production facilities requiring little operator intervention and complex automated computer-integrated plants.

Which distinctive tendencies are the result of this development?

First: We are rapidly replacing conventional machine tools with CNC-controlled production cells and machining centers for all essential processes of metalworking. In doing so it is our objective to develop the share of numerically controlled machines from approximately 30 percent at present to at least 70 percent of machine production by 1990.

Second: We are concentrating on providing complex technological solutions to a much greater extent than previously. In this context, the product concepts starting with the design of machine tools and peripheral devices to fit automation must be developed as expandable modular systems including software concepts with which flexible automation is implemented and which increase productivity three to five times, cut production run times in half and decrease the specific production consumption of the user correspondingly.

Our objective here is to develop the share of complex technological solutions to at least 35 percent of machinery production by 1990.

Third: We have directed our efforts towards ensuring peripheral linkage with the development and use of automatically operating transport systems for workpiece and tool flow. In this connection, our work centers around safeguarding the developmental work and the organization of a production to cover the demand for all system and handling technology such as pallet cycle stations, oval cycle storage, transport robots guided by rails and guide strips, line and plane portal robots, system pallets, stations for metal

cutting removal, cooling and washing as well as centralized waste disposal system for metal cuttings and coolants within flexible manufacturing systems.

Fourth: We are concentrating substantial capacities on ensuring the intensification of machining and ready availability of machine tools by developing and making available novel cutting materials and tool systems. Thus, we ensure high cutting speeds and long tool life, a quick tool change as well as automated monitoring and diagnosis of tool failure and tool wear and tear.

Fifth: We are increasing dramatically the economic utilization of the results of microelectronics in our products in close cooperation with the electrical and electronics industry in our republic. Here, our objective is to develop the share of machine production affected by microelectronic subassemblies to 90 percent in machining and to 50 percent in non-cutting forming by integrating into the machine and production systems high-efficiency control technology and software as components which determine the use value.

Sixth: We are increasing our own contribution to efficiency in the development, production, and application of microelectronic subassemblies and equipment in the plants and combines of machine tool manufacturing.

In line with our socialist production conditions we are rapidly developing and producing new generations of microelectronic controls in cooperation with the scientific-technical facilities and plants of electrical engineering and electronics. At the same time we continue to speedily expand our own research and manufacturing capacities for microelectronic components, subassemblies and complete equipment sets. In GDR machine tool manufacturing, the efficiency and reliability of modern machine tools and manufacturing systems with the trademark WMW are increasingly determined by such newly-formed plants as the VEB Erfurt-electronic "Friedrich Engels" and the design and research center "HECKERT-ELEKTRONIK" for customer-specific circuits in the research center for machine tool manufacturing in Karl-Marx-Stadt.

Seventh: We are increasingly targeting our efforts towards developing user software of machine tool producers at a high level. Here we proceed from the principle of implementing the concept of modularity both for controls and software in order to make it possible to expand simple solutions into complex systems. Therefore, during the 5-Year Plan up to 1990 we will more than double our present capacities.

Eighth: In order to make sure that these tasks will be accomplished, we are concentrating on implementing a more efficient organization of research, development, and production preparation with productivity increases of 80 to 90 percent in these areas by using wide-ranging CAD/CAM technologies.

In this context we proceed from the assumption that the experience with this key technology already gained in many machine tool manufacturing plants will be transferred to all machine tool manufacturing plants by 1990.

Ninth: We are accelerating considerably the process of production renewal by a high rate of development and by shortening the transition periods for new products. Our goal here is to achieve a renewal rate of approximately 35 percent per year with a product turnover in the main product groups of not more than three to four years.

Significant Social Effects

In doing so we will start on the road to the automatic, computer-controlled and monitored plant with a comprehensive information network, which will characterize machine manufacturing towards the late 90s. This requires high standards with regard to the qualification level of all employed, in particular by increasing the percentage of mentally creative activity and the further fusion of the knowledge of different professions and areas of knowledge.

Thus, the heavy physical and potentially harmful work will be reduced or completely eliminated and the qualification level will be utilized better than previously. Work safety will be increased and the frequency of accidents will be reduced considerably. The work schedule can be structured considerably more progressively through a night or Sunday and holiday shift which require little operator intervention. Furthermore, we consider it to be a concern of the whole society to save workplaces in order to free workers for more efficient activities in higher-quality workplaces or for utilization in other areas of the national economy which need to be developed--as for instance in the service industries.

The implementation of important efficiency and automation projects in the metal working industry of our country before the XIth Party Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany shows convincingly the high level we have reached in the implementation of the automation strategy in the GDR.

Great Tasks for Engineers

By evaluating presently available results and our current experience, we continued working on the 5-Year Plan 1986 to 1990 and determined the tasks required in order to increase the speed for solving the problems both in research and development, in the design and technology, and in the preparation of the production of flexible manufacturing systems and in the implementation of production and in sales.

They can be summarized in two basic tendencies:

First, we are concerned with further increasing the efficiency, precision, and reliability of the basic elements contained in flexibly automated facilities, where the determining components for the machining system, materials flow system and information system constitute the system building blocks in the gradual implementation of the modular design.

Secondly, we are concerned with ensuring the interconnection of components with increasing integration in user-specific manufacturing systems with which different structures of flexible equipment will be provided which are adapted

to the machining task, starting with NC-CNC machines and machining centers, continuing with flexible manufacturing cells and automated manufacturing sections to interconnected CAD/CAM systems, flexibly automated manufacturing areas and computer-integrated plant facilities.

To this end, the achievement of the following normative minimum objectives must be established:

--increasing the use value of the new products compared to the previous product by up to 50 percent,

--reducing the specific material use by 20 to 40 percent,

--improving the weight-performance-ratio by approximately 35 percent,

--reducing the specific energy consumption by 15 to 20 percent,

--reducing the man hours required by the manufacturer of new products by 30 to 40 percent.

In accordance with the advanced international level we additionally require the development and transition collectives to reduce the time required for the completion of the research and development tasks to less than 24 months, to obtain the highest seal of approval as early as in the first series for the majority of our newly developed products and to file at least 10 to 15 patent applications per 100 university and technical school specialists.

The long-term tasks of cooperation for machine tool manufacturing are laid down in agreements with the Academy of Sciences of the GDR, the Technical University Karl-Marx-Stadt, the Technical University Dresden and the Karl-Marx-University in Leipzig. On this basis we will triple the scope of scientific cooperation by 1990.

In this context, such proven forms of practice-oriented research will be expanded as they are implemented in the university-industry-complex by the Technical University here in Karl-Marx-Stadt, the machine tool combine "Fritz Heckert", and the research center for machine tool manufacturing using the effects of territorial concentration. The contribution by the machine tool combines themselves will increase further, in particular in the area of applied research.

CIM on Agenda

If we look back to the presentations and results of the International Conference on Metalworking 1982, we see that in the past four years an almost breathtaking development of technical progress has taken place in the area of flexible automation.

Solutions which were presented as scientific-technical top performances no more than four years ago are used today in production worldwide as state of the art.

30 July 1986

The development of the automated factory is the order of the day.

In the first stage, an automated factory will consist of several flexible manufacturing systems, supplemented by systems for the automated assembly of subunits and final assembly, for applying paint, functional checks and quality control. These components of the main and auxiliary process are connected with a production control unit by a communications system.

The production control unit organizes the systems for planning, controlling, and assuring production as well as comprehensive storage and transport tasks. It puts together the results of the computer-assisted technical preparation and directs the interaction of the production control units.

This stage, which is internationally called "computer-integrated manufacturing" (CIM), requires the determined further development of the machining centers and production cells of modular special machines, precision machines, and robot technology.

In the area of computer development and computer use, future technical solutions will be affected by data banks, data networks, the handling of larger amounts of data, and text and language processing.

CAD/CAM Systems for Machine Tools

East Berlin TECHNISCHE GEMEINSCHAFT in German Vol 34, No 5, 1986 pp 9-10

[Article by Dr Eng Peter Ulrich, Director of the Research Center for Machine Manufacturing, Karl-Marx-Stadt: "IKM-Conference 86--From Rigid Manufacturing to a Flexible Production Line"]

[Text] So far, 80 flexible manufacturing systems (FMS) have been implemented in the GDR including 27 systems with four and more machine tools. Approximately seven percent of all numerically-controlled machine tools of the metal-working industry in the GDR are used in systems. In agreement with international estimates, an increase of this share to more than ten percent by 1990 and to approximately one quarter by the turn of the century can be projected. This percentage will be higher for production and export of machine tools. The 15 large systems which have been installed in the GDR in the past two years alone are an expression of this high rate of development.

In the past few years development has centered around the use of flexible manufacturing for machining processes. Manufacturing systems and--as one of their components or used independently--manufacturing cells with medium and high flexibility are used primarily in the production of small and medium series. Flexible manufacturing lines which are used primarily in mass production as an alternative to the rigid production line or to the special machine gain increasing significance.

The rapid development of flexible manufacturing, in particular of flexible manufacturing systems (FMS) in the past few years is due to the unquestionable economic advantages of these manufacturing facilities. One of the basic advantages of flexible manufacturing is the greater ability of the plant to

respond to the constant lowering of innovation times for products which is taking place worldwide.

Flexible manufacturing means far-reaching changes with regard to the requirements for those working in production. Absolute labor savings are related to a shift to a higher level of qualifications, since the savings affect in particular workplaces with low qualification requirements. In addition to high technical knowledge in the respective special areas a comprehensive general knowledge of the system functions is expected of the workers employed in flexible manufacturing for operation, monitoring, service or maintenance. The timely qualification of these workers will have a crucial effect on the economic success of these applications.

One of the basic economic effects of flexible manufacturing is due to the possibility of switching to a shift which requires little or no operator intervention. Ensuring a trouble-free manufacturing process requires a high degree of reliability of all elements of flexible manufacturing, in particular the manufacturing places themselves, in addition to the described prerequisites for an automatic manufacturing process for different workplaces.

From the goal of giving the effectiveness of the total system priority over the productivity of the individual elements, important conclusions can be drawn for the design of the technologies in the manufacturing places. A trouble-free process sequence with assured quality has priority over minimizing the basic time required for the individual technological sequences. The reason is that in case of malfunctions in the process sequence, in particular during the shift without operators, the required manual reworking leads to considerable losses in efficiency.

Design of Information and Materials Flow

One of the most essential steps for lowering the cost of developing and projecting flexible manufacturing consists of the transition to a projecting work mode, i.e., the combination of existing hardware and software elements into a uniform complete system.

This requires the availability of suitable elements which were developed according to coordinated network interfaces. This problem assumes a central role especially when planning flexible manufacturing systems. What prevents a definite determination of the interfaces--which would be exceedingly desirable in particular in the present initial stage--is primarily the current rapid general development and inadequate experience with the use of FMS. Therefore, at present the comprehensive determination of interfaces is primarily oriented towards the manufacturer.

Just as the elements of flexible manufacturing are integrated into manufacturing systems or manufacturing lines as components according to agreed upon interfaces, these systems form a part of the overall factory. The higher the degree of automation in the factory as a whole, the more urgent the need to agree on the interfacing between flexible manufacturing and factory; it is indispensable when establishing an automated factory. In each case, the establishment of an automated factory as

--a new investment in a single planned time period or

--modernization in several stages over a longer time period using existing plant facilities

requires a clearly formulated overall concept with definite interfaces.

As a rule, the development towards an automated factory starts in mechanical manufacturing with the use of one or several flexible manufacturing systems or production lines which are not interrelated. Later, these systems in mechanical production are supplemented by the creation of flexible automated solutions for paint application, heat treatment processes, preassembly and final assembly as well as by their integration into flexible manufacturing.

This process of automation in production is related to the steadily increasing use of computer technology for the control of these systems. A parallel development is an increasing use of computers in all other factory areas as well, in particular in production preparation. Just as in production, the process here starts with isolated insular solutions, which are then increasingly combined into comprehensive CAD/CAM systems.

With the gradual development towards an automated factory the individual areas of production, in particular production and production preparation move more closely together. Materials and information flow show a high degree of integration and comprehensiveness.

Finally, the automated factory will be controlled by a network of computers according to a uniform goal of total materials efficiency (computer integrated manufacturing, CIM).

A look at the interfaces reveals the need for automating the materials and information flow within the manufacturing area. However, minimum requirement is the automation of the workpiece flow. This development has been completed to a large extent with the system-oriented machine tools available in the GDR.

Automatic Conversion and Tool Change

Automatic retooling for different parts requires first of all that the machining program can be changed automatically, a requirement which has been met today for most types of machines by CNC-controls. However, not all problems have been solved here yet, in particular in high-precision machining.

In the FMS 1000, 25 different prismatic workpieces are machined with a total of 198 different tools. By equipping two of the total of six machines of the system with the multiple storage area for 160 tools as well as a direct tool change from the storage areas into the spindle it was possible to ensure that these 198 tools are constantly available in the system, so that as far as the tools are concerned, machining can be done regardless of lot size. With this basic principle only worn and broken tools have to be replaced in the storage

area. This process is largely simplified by making available a tool pallet with the tools to be exchanged in the immediate proximity of the tool storage area.

Considerably fewer tools are required for the machining of axially symmetrical workpieces. However, with the implementation of process combinations, in particular milling and off-center drilling as well as tapping on lathe centers, here, too, the need for tools exceeds the capacity for the lathe work of common multiple tool storage areas.

Software Package MPS Reduces Cost

The projecting design of flexible manufacturing by combining individual elements is not limited to the machining and materials flow system. With the increasing degree of automation the information flow system plays an increasingly larger role. The capacity which has been used for its projection largely determines the development performance for a system. Therefore, the projecting mode of operation is an essential prerequisite in this area as well. The type of production control is determined by the extent and type of parts assortment, in particular the number of operations per workpiece as well as the number of production places.

With flexible manufacturing systems it will be possible only in certain cases where the processes have a simple organization to organize production control according to preset sequences using a memory programmable control. With flexible production lines this is the most frequent form of production control. For more complex applications FMS require a modular system both with regard to software and hardware for real-time control. For this purpose, a "modular program system of production control" (MPS) was developed in the research center for machine tool manufacturing Karl-Marx-Stadt. It works on the basis of a Robotron computer technology which also has a modular design. The program system combines function-oriented programs for the control of flexible manufacturing systems with a high degree of repetition into a uniform system. It enables the user to reduce the expense for software development to at least 30 percent. This software package follows a hierarchic 3-level-concept. It implements the following principles:

- distribution of the workpieces to be machined among the production places available.
- arrangement and control of manufacturing places, machine and transport pallets, storage and transport equipment when the order is placed
- arrangement and control of auxiliary processes
- calculation and administration of basic data for production planning and implementation
- making available and distributing all control information for CNC-machine tools, machining centers, manufacturing cells, transport robots.

Progress of Flexible Assembly

The inclusion of assembly in the automated operation with regard to transport and storage processes is a problem which has been solved technically. The economic effectiveness of such solutions has been demonstrated repeatedly. In contrast, flexible automation of the actual assemblies is still in its initial stage.

Applications have economic limits in particular in small and medium series production due to the small lot sizes and the variability of the parts to be assembled combined with the related extensive work fixtures required. Reduction of projecting cost by a modular design is necessary to an even greater extent than in mechanical production.

The flexible assembly cell is an important element in this respect. It consists of a process-flexible industrial robot and a periphery of largely uniform joining stations, preparation and separating facilities as well as a process control unit. With the development and delivery of an assembly cell for gears for drill presses the research center for machine tool manufacturing created an example for this promising trend.

Technological Discipline is Indispensable

In this application, economic use was ensured only through high flexibility. This is implemented by automatic conversion of the assembly cell for different assembly operations. For this purpose, both the joining stations and the industrial robot are equipped with an automatic tool changer. The automatic assembly replaces the eye-hand-coordination which is common for manual assembly processes--as in this case the matching of gearwheels and the mounting of a gear block on a spline--by a power sensor controlled assembly process. Apart from the high reliability of industrial robot and periphery, it is particularly important for a troublefree assembly process to consistently keep the individual parts to be assembled within tolerances.

In flexible manufacturing quality assurance assumes particular importance since,

--quality depends only to a limited extent on the skill of the skilled worker,

--in a comprehensively automated process quality assurance in the preceding stage is the essential prerequisite for implementing the subsequent step,

--the correction of deviations from quality by rework is usually done outside the automated process sequence with extensive manual labor.

Accordingly, attention must be focussed primarily on a process sequence which assures quality. In addition, quality control functions as an additional measure to detect deviations from the standard.

The technological methods used in manufacturing places and in manufacturing cells, in manufacturing systems and production lines will not undergo basic

changes. For the time being, the time periods required for machining processes in the metal-working industry which have been almost unchanged for more than a decade will remain the same. The conventional methods of turning, milling, drilling, and grinding will continue to dominate. However, in individual instances there is a comprehensive process of increased productivity and method intensification by improved tools, materials substitution, changes in unmachined parts, and shortening of support time. A constant increase in precision is also noticeable in this conventional method as well as in methods combination (e.g., turning-milling; milling-planing).

Processes Become an Integral Part

More recent removing methods, e.g., electrochemical, electroerosive or laser beam and electron beam processing will continue to be of a supplementary nature. Due to their considerably higher specific energy consumption the prospects of substituting them for machining methods are limited. Their use will be limited to manufacturing tasks, where they constitute the only possibilities for productive processing due to material properties and workpiece geometry. Methods for forming, changing material properties, coating, and joining will be adapted to the requirements of flexible manufacturing and developed into components which can be integrated into the system. This will make it possible to increase the degree of cohesiveness and to avoid process interruptions during parts manufacturing. For including heat treatment into flexible manufacturing system the laser or the electron beam are examples of possible flexible thermal tools.

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

NEW TECHNOLOGIES, MECHANIZATION IN COAL PRODUCTION URGED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 20, 16 May 86 pp 7, 9

[Article by Constantin Covlea, deputy director in the Ministry of Mines]

[Text] Development of the energy and raw material base is a priority task established by the 13th party congress. The programs drawn up for this purpose for the coal industry aim at developing existing capacities for pit coal and lignite extraction, creating large new capacities and utilizing poorer resources such as bituminous shales, thus providing for an increase in the percentage of solid fuel in the country's energy balance.

In conformity with the plan quotas, around 22.6 million more tons of raw coal are to be extracted than the 1985 achievements. The biggest increase is in lignite, mainly of the Motru, Jilt and Rovinari basins; appreciable increases are also forecast for the Mehedinti and Vilcea basins for lignite and Valea Jiului for pit coal. Together with the increase in production, the mining units have important tasks in increasing the degree of recovery of reserves from the deposit, increasing labor productivity and, in the end, economic efficiency. As a result of better utilization of mechanized facilities, in the first quarter this year the coal production plan was fulfilled under better conditions than in the same period last year, meaning increases of 1.37 million total net tons of coal, of which 124,400 were net tons of pit coal and 1,245,400 were lignite and brown coal, with the daily goals for net pit coal being exceeded by approximately 28,000 tons. The combines in Valea Jiului, Ploiesti and the mining units of Voivozi, Salaj, Horezu and Comanesti fulfilled and even overfulfilled the plan forecasts for this period.

An important role in obtaining these results have been played and continue to be played by improving extraction techniques, introducing new techniques adequate for the increasingly more difficult geological-mining conditions of the deposits which are to be operated as well as measures to increase the degree of mechanization and automation of underground and pit production processes (see table).

One of the important techniques contributing to the increase in production capacity is the method of open-pit mining with complex, integral mechanization on operating lines for coal and waste, equipped with large-capacity bucket-wheel excavators, belt conveyors as well as machinery to deposit the waste in waste dumps. Bearing in mind the large volumes of waste to be excavated and transported this year in the coal pits (187.4 million cubic meters) through the programs worked out

measures were established to move to direct dumping of waste within the pit, in the space left after coal extraction, thus substantially reducing the transport distances.

Increase in Degree of Mechanization in Coal Extraction

<u>Technique</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1985</u> <u>Obtained</u>	<u>1986</u> <u>Plan</u>
Open-pit lignite extraction with complete complex mechanization	tons	25,631,000	45,730,000
Coal extraction from faces supplied with mechanized complexes	tons	11,245,800	13,080,000
Pit coal	tons	2,552,100	3,500,000
Degree of expansion	%	29.3	30
Lignite	tons	8,693,700	9,580,000
Degree of expansion	%	78.8	80
Mechanized drilling of mining jobs in coal mines	cubic meters	863,000	1,220,000

In order to apply this technique, the units will continue to be supplied with dumpers with long arms of 120-170 meters, compared with the 90 meters on the ones existing now. Together with diversification of the range of equipment manufactured in Romania to increase the productivity of the bucket-wheel excavators in the lignite pits, improvements also were established on the excavation flow sheet -transport, so that the excavators and transport circuits for waste can be moved away from the ones for coal, a solution with a direct effect on improvement of coal quality.

Underground the mechanized coal extraction from faces equipped with mechanized complexes for cutting and loading the coal and supporting the faces last year reached 11.2 million tons. In proportion to the entire underground coal extraction, the degree of expansion of this technique with complex mechanization by the end of 1985 represented 56.9 percent of lignite extraction. In order to ensure these levels of mechanization, a number of measures were adopted together with the machine-building units and mining-equipment units to supply the mines appropriately, at the base being programs approved by the party leadership. In this regard we give as an example the fact that new types of mechanized complexes have been assimilated in production or are being assimilated for coal extraction from longwall working, which, along with increasing labor productivity, permits better coal recovery from the deposit.

In recent years the pit coal mines have been supplied with face complexes with high cutting height--up to 4.5 meters, compared with the maximum 3.1 meters at the existing complexes as well as "dwarf"-type complex for working thin strata (.8-2 meters); these complexes are being assimilated for the lignite mines, also. Perfecting the manufacture of complexes for working thin lignite strata will permit introducing some large reserves into economic circulation, reserves in strata which currently are not being worked due to a lack of adequate technique.

In 1985, 72 percent of extracted coal production was obtained with techniques of integral complex mechanization both in pits as well as underground, with this percentage to increase even more during this five-year plan. This large increase

is possible only through consistent application of measures to have emphatic increase in the mechanization of mines and pits on the basis of a broad program for supplying them with highly technical equipment. In this regard we should emphasize that the main technological equipment both for pits as well as the underground is being produced in Romania or is being assimilated; they are bucket-wheel excavators (two types), dumpers (three types), complexes for face mechanization (eight types), large-capacity conveyors, heavy-type scrapers, bucket-wheel excavators of 2.5-8 cubic meters, 50-100-ton tip trucks, bulldozers of up to 550 HP and so forth.

All this equipment has been planned in order to be as appropriate as possible for the conditions specific to the deposits in Romania, characterized by a large number of strata of varying thicknesses and many dirt bands. Also forecast is a growth of indicators of utilization for the main technological equipment this year compared with 1985 as follows: by 9.6 percent for the advancing machines, 11.8 percent for the face machines and 28.4 percent for the bucket-wheel excavators.

Another category of mining jobs, which has received special attention for the mechanization of digging and propping, is that of projects to open and prepare mines and future faces of workings. In this regard, along with solution for mechanized cutting and loading with the aid of heading combines in galleries, for mechanized assembly of heading propping in the galleries, in recent years, on the basis of our own research and technological engineering, this technique is being improved, including complex aggregates for digging, provisional propping and final propping of galleries with prefabricated panels of reinforced concrete, both for pit coal and lignite mines. Currently the mechanization of digging of galleries with heading combines is extending to more than 30 percent of the volume of jobs done in the pit coal mines and to 60 percent in the lignite mines.

On the basis of analyses made and studies worked out, taking into account the evolution of extraction techniques, a new orientation has been established in the transport systems for reducing automotive transport. Along with the means used until now--railroad, conveyor belts and cableways--we also are studying the use of hydromechanized transport or of aerial depression transport by wire. Underground, along with the now classic means of transport (scrapers or belts, mine-car trains pulled by electric or Diesel locomotives), now being expanded is the solution of transporting by suspended, monorail-type means.

Many devices and tools specialized by operations have been built to mechanize the difficult operations and with a large volume of work for the transporting and assembly of complex installations. At the same time, considering that in coming years we will be able to conclude the mechanization of the main technological processes, starting now the move has been made to automation of some of them and programs for complex automation and even robotization are being worked out even now. Necessary conditions are being created through all these actions of complex mechanization and promotion of new extraction techniques for complete fulfillment of the plan provisions for this year established for coal production.

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

ARTICLE VIEWS MEASURES FOR MODERNIZATION OF STEEL PRODUCTION

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 20, 16 May 86 pp 8, 9

[Article by Mircea Dragulin, director general of the Institute for Scientific Research, Technological Engineering and Design for the Hot Sectors]

[Text] The creation of conditions for obtaining high-quality products in the machine-building industry, among other things, also requires modernization of activity in the primary sectors, that is, the iron and steel foundries, in forges and heat treating. The actions taken throughout the years in this direction--mechanization of some operations, promotion of high-output techniques, improvement of the organization of production and labor--have led to some quality changes in these sectors. Labor productivity and the quality of products in the units where these improvements have occurred have seen higher quotas, together with the reduction in material expenses and, in general, production costs.

A special role in this important action has been and is being played by scientific research which, along with the specialists in the enterprises, has the task of contributing to building technological equipment and working out the most efficient techniques which ensure growth in the technical-quality level of products together with emphatic growth in labor productivity. Proceeding from the indications given by the party leadership, the move was made even from the last five-year plan to modernize some important production capabilities in the hot sectors of the large machine-building enterprises. A new technological concept was obtained at the 23 August enterprise in Bucharest, redesigning the flows, installations and technologies parallel with execution. An automated line supplied with a casting machine with a drum ladle run from the control panel was introduced; casting the iron parts with graphite nodule, alloy and non-alloy iron (5-150 kg) with complicated spatial geometry is permitted.

What was kept in mind for the overall actions taken was optimization of placement of the overcharge bases, stations for preparing the formation mixtures, stations for preparing the core mixtures, utilization of sand, installations for annealing the sand and so forth. At the same time, a new organization was established for warehouses, models, dies, semi-manufactured products, raw materials and finished products.

The mechanized working of molding parts on vibrating tables was designed at the iron foundry, on the mechanized molding-casting line. Following working the

mold forms are sent by distribution car to the positions reserved for hardening following which they follow the flow sheet toward the machine for drawing and turning patterns. I have given this example in order to stress the great complexity of operations subject to actions of mechanization, a concept which has been expanded at the steel foundry, also. If we maintain just the example of the cast iron foundry under conditions of growth in complexity of production of 196 percent, fulfillment of the modernization program forecast (that is, a 271-percent growth in degree of mechanization and 222-percent growth in percentage of top techniques in volume of production) insures a 244.8-percent growth in labor productivity, a 40-percent reduction in handling (hours/million lei), a 40-percent reduction in electric power consumption (kWh/million lei) and 35-percent reduction in fuel consumption, together with elimination of coke consumption (around 3,000 tons/year); also, there is a 47-percent reduction in technological losses (lei/million).

Besides the modernizations achieved until now, this year new mechanized and automated lines are to be put into operation, as well as the mechanized line for dosing and preheating the charges of the induction furnaces and for cleaning the medium-sized parts cast from grey cast iron with flaked graphite and nodular cast iron (at the cast iron foundry); the automated line for casting small parts, including coring, the mechanized line for casting very heavy parts (at the steel foundry); mechanized line for casting cylinder ends and completely mechanized line for casting light and heavy alloys of parts (at the nonferrous foundry). All this will lead to improvement in the degree of mechanization of jobs in the 23 August hot sectors, with favorable effects on increasing production quality and labor productivity.

At the same time, action has been taken to expand the good results obtained at the 23 August enterprise and other foundries, such as those at the Semanatoarea agricultural machinery enterprise and Bucharest heavy machinery enterprise, the 1 May enterprise in Ploiesti and others. Parallel with working out the technical documents with a view toward modernization of the hot sectors, concerns have been expanded and intensified in the direction of experimenting with and expanding some modern metal-processing procedures. The procedure of centrifugal casting of metal has been expanded, with some of the best effects on maximum utilization of raw materials used. Centrifugal casting eliminates the ledges and feeding heads, waste is reduced substantially, parallel with growth in labor productivity and reduction in production costs. The procedure is being applied at the Bals reinforced steel enterprise in obtaining the pressure boxes and frames, parts which are components of the dollies. With classic casting 284 kg of liquid steel are consumed for two pressure boxes, while merely 300 kg of liquid steel are consumed for 4 through centrifugal casting, at the same time also obtaining a corresponding reduction in electric power consumption. This procedure is to be introduced at the Baia Mare Enterprise for Metallurgical Tools and Machines, the Bucharest Machine Enterprise for Chemical Equipment and other units.

Concerns also have expanded in the direction of supplying the forging furnaces and thermal treatment with regenerator burners, with these types of installations now operating at the 23 August and Vulcan heavy machine enterprises in Bucharest. In order to fill the tasks for reducing the specific consumption of materials and energy, specialists from our institute, in collaboration with those from the Brasov Truck Enterprise and the Reghin Metallurgical Enterprise, have

a procedure for working cast iron with nodular graphite directly from old selected iron, without its being necessary to obtain cast iron of high purity, which leads to avoiding the remelting of a quantity of around 20,000 tons per year, to the savings of around 100 million lei per year in material expenses and to reducing electric energy consumption by around 1,500 MWh per year.

Of course, the strategy in the hot sectors area also includes other orientations which are just as important as the ones presented before and which will be carried out in construction solutions of high efficiency in the period coming up and in the future. In particular we have in mind the organization of storing patterns, die blocks, semi-manufactured parts and raw materials and finished products vertically (storage on pallets) and the introduction of computer technology for management of them; modernization and automation of handling and transporting of auxiliary materials (sand, binders) and of recoverable materials and insuring of a continuous flow by eliminating cross-ups, the utilization of bands, conveyors or pneumatic systems; supplying the working furnaces with installations for recording, regulating and metering energy consumption depending on the diagram for obtaining the charge and so forth.

At the same time it is worth bringing out that, on the basis of studies and analyses made by the institute's specialists in collaboration with those from the enterprises concerned, it was possible to finalize a number of research projects and even implement them in production ahead of the schedules forecast for the second stage of modernization. So the establishment and application of techniques for preparing and utilizing the core mixture, using a substitute for flax oil as a binder from the Tirgoviste oil equipment enterprise, provides a savings of 28 lei per kilogram of binder. At the enterprise mentioned alone, the total quantity saved rises to more than 500,000 lei. On the other hand, the design and experimentation with the technique of improving functional parameters of the cupola at the Bucharest enterprise for radiators, metal equipment and sanitary articles and fittings, a project aimed at reducing coke consumption, have shown the possibility of obtaining a 10-percent reduction in this consumption. In the period coming up we propose to increase the efficiency of research by reducing coke consumption by a minimum of 20 percent through the improvements made in this technology.

These types of actions also are taking place in other units: the Bucharest heavy machinery enterprise is currently assembling the manipulator of 215 tons of force attached to the 12,000-tons-of-force press at the No 2 heavy forge, which will bring a large increase in the production of this equipment; at the Bucharest 23 August enterprise the procedure of precision dieing for rods, rockers, pistons, with direct effects on reducing metal consumption and cold processing handling and so forth.

For the next period and in particular we are referring to the second stage of modernization of the program established, other orientations of maximum importance are also included; they aim at the following:

The organization of specialized sections for the rough working and priming of parts in the hot sectors;

The modernization of operations for technological design for cast parts through the use of modern computer technology;

The improvement of technical checking of quality throughout the manufacture flow and supply with the necessary measurement and control apparatuses;

The increase in the level of vocational training of cadres, depending on the technical and technological supply of the hot sectors, in the context of raising the degree of mechanization and automation of the technological manufacturing processes; in this regard we feel it is necessary to redirect the labor force toward the trades and professions specific to the new production processes.

Complete fulfillment of the measures and actions included in the complex program to improve the organization and modernization of the hot sectors, in the general context of raising the technical and quality level of the products and increasing economic efficiency, will provide the necessary conditions so that in future years we obtain approximately a 22-percent reduction in fuel consumption and approximately a 35-percent reduction in energy consumption, 15-20-percent-reduction in metal consumption (tons of metal/tons of parts cast) and a 2.5-times greater increase in labor productivity, parallel with reducing physical effort in the hot sectors.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

RESULTS OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS HELD 8 JUNE 1986

Report by Central Election Commission

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jun 86 p 1-2

[Report prepared by Ivan Palazov and Andrey Beshkovski, President and Secretary respectively of the Central Election Commission, on election results for the 9th National Assembly, people's councils, mayors and people's municipal councillors, and okrug and rayon court assessors. Report dated June 9, 1986]

[Text] On June 8, elections were held for the 9th National Assembly, for people's councils, mayors and people's municipal councillors, and okrug and rayon court assessors.

The elections were transformed into a great sociopolitical event for the country, of considerable importance for the further consolidation of the sovereignty of the people and the development of socialist democracy. Under the banner of the Fatherland Front, our people demonstrated their intellectual and political unity and solidarity behind the Lenin April line of the Bulgarian Communist Party and its Central Committee, headed by the General Secretary, Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Organized by the Fatherland Front, under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party and with the active participation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Bulgarian trade unions, the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union and other public organizations and movements, the election campaign passed off at a high political and organizational level. In a setting of universal political and labor upswing, the voters once again gave unreserved support and approval for the home and foreign policies conducted by the party and the state and expressed their willingness to work selflessly to put the resolutions of the 13th party congress into action, to put into effect the long-term strategy approved by the congress for a qualitatively new growth in the economy based on the achievements of scientific and technological progress, and to fulfill the plan for socioeconomic development during 1986. They confirmed the determination of the entire country to defend the work of peace, cooperation and understanding between nations.

The elections demonstrated conclusively the high political consciousness of

the Bulgarian voters and their boundless devotion to socialism.

All pre-election activities were conducted with the active mass participation of the voters, fast by their elected agencies. Included in the 72,960 organized election commissions were 421,225 representatives of political and social organizations and movements, factory and agricultural workers, white-collar workers and service men. The elections were organized and held strictly according to the Constitution and the Election Law.

The candidates for deputy to the National Assembly, people's councillors, mayors and court assessors were referred and put forward on behalf of the Fatherland Front. As a result of the voters' free and open consideration of their political and professional qualities, those candidates who were considered most worthy and suitable were nominated. At pre-election gatherings and meetings, many suggestions and recommendations were made to satisfy the important everyday needs of society, and those of culture, construction and public works, and to further improve the work of representative bodies and of economic and public organizations.

Elections were held for the 9th National Assembly, for 27 okrug people's councils, for the people's council of the capital, for 299 municipal people's councils, 30 rayon people's councils, 3894 municipalities and court assessors in 27 okrugs, one city and 107 rayon courts.

In all, 6,650,739 voters were included in the electoral lists for the whole country. 6,645,645 (99.92 percent) participated in the voting.

Results of elections to the National Assembly:

Four hundred electoral rayons were formed to hold elections for the 9th National Assembly.

6,639,562 (99.91 percent) voters voted for candidates for deputies.

The number of spoiled ballots was 1,115. There were no ballots in 3,826 voting envelopes. Votes against candidates were registered by 1,142 (0.02 percent) voters.

All the candidates for deputies in the 9th National Assembly received an absolute majority and were elected. 316 (79 percent) were men and 84 (21 percent) women; 276 (69 percent) members of the BCP; 99 (24.7 percent) members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union; 25 (6.3 percent) had no party affiliation.

Of the 400 deputies elected, 51 (12.8 percent) work in industry and other branches of production; 30 (7.5 percent) work in agriculture and 36 (9 percent) are below the age of 30.

Results of elections to the people's councils, for mayor and for municipal people's councillors:

4,238 people's councillors were elected to the okrug and capital people's

councils: 28,354 to the municipal people's councils, 2,994 to the rayon people's councils and 19,168 for municipal people's councillors. In other words, a total of 54,496 people's councillors were elected to people's councils and municipalities. Of these, 35,443 (65 percent) were men and 19,053 (35 percent) women, 30,443 (55.9 percent) were members of the BCP, 7,777 (14.3 percent) members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, 16,276 (29.8 percent) non-affiliated; 18,097 (33.2 percent) worked in industry, construction, etc., 11,237 (20.6 percent) worked in agriculture, 25,162 (46.2 percent) were in other professions and 11,743 (21.6 percent) were below the age of 30.

3,893 mayors were elected, of whom 3,528 (90.6 percent) were members of the BCP, 167 (4.3 percent) members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, 199 (5.1 percent) unaffiliated, 3321 (85.3 percent) men and 572 (14.7 percent) women.

For various reasons elections for people's councillors were not held in seven electoral regions. These were for three okrug national councils, two municipal people's councils, one municipal people's councillor and one mayor.

	For Candidates of the Fatherland Front		Against		Spoiled Ballots	Envelopes Without Ballots
	No.	%	No.	%		
1. For the okrug and capital people's councils	6,629,459	99.9	1,352	0.02	1,304	4,220
2. For municipal people's councils	5,765,881	99.9	1,303	0.02	957	4,671
3. For the rayon people's councils	1,625,031	99.8	781	0.05	774	1,587
4. For mayors	3,554,615	99.8	1,858	0.01	725	2,275
5. For municipal people's councillors	2,557,273	99.8	1,051	0.4	480	2,320

Results of elections for court assessors in okrug and rayon courts:

All the candidates for court assessors in the okrug and rayon courts were

elected. Overall, 3,880 court assessors were elected to okrug courts and 12,781 to rayon courts throughout the country.

In electoral regions where elections were not held in accordance with electoral law by-elections will be held.

These striking election results are an expression of the political maturity of the people, who fervently support the policies of the party -- policies of peace, friendship between nations and a world without war -- and tirelessly work to put them into practice.

List of National Assembly Deputies

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jun 86 pp 2-3

[Article by Ivan Palazov, President, and Andrey Beshkovski, Secretary of the Central Election Commission: "Final results of the elections to the 9th National Assembly"]

[Text] By virtue of article 38, paragraph 2 of the Election Law, in its session on June 9 of this year the Central Election Commission examined the results of the voting on June 8, 1986, and declared that the following deputies, listed according to electoral okrugs and rayons, were elected to the 9th National Assembly.

Blagoevgrad okrug

1. Blagoevgrad electoral rayon: Milko Kalev Balev
2. Blagoevgrad electoral rayon: Mladen Traykov Andonov
3. Blagoevgrad electoral rayon: Mariytsa Stoyanchova Stamboliyska
4. Simitliya electoral rayon: Boris Dimitrov Karamfilov
5. Strumen electoral rayon: Emiliya Mircheva Kostova
6. Sandan electoral rayon: Lalyu Ivanov Dimitrov
7. Katun electoral rayon: Viktor Georgiev Vulkov
8. Petritsa electoral rayon: Lazar Dimitrov Prichkapov
9. Purvomay electoral rayon: Ivan Georgiev Dimitrov
10. Razlog electoral rayon: Elena Atanasova Lagadinova
11. Belik electoral rayon: Emiliya Marinova Seirska
12. Banski electoral rayon: Kostadin Aleksandrov Rupchin
13. Gotsedelo electoral rayon: Atanas Ivanov Popov

14. Gurmen electoral rayon: Vladimir Angelov Yakupov
15. Satovo electoral rayon: Nikola Zakhariev Tonchev

Burgas Okrug

16. Burgas electoral rayon: Ognyan Nakov Doynov
17. Burgas electoral rayon: Diran Khovsep Parikyan
18. Burgas electoral rayon: Stamo Ivanov Kerezov
19. Burgas electoral rayon: Nikolay Andreev Zhishev
20. Burgas electoral rayon: Stanish Bonev Panayotov
21. Burgas electoral rayon: Stanka Pavlova Ormanova
22. Burgas electoral rayon: Boris Dikov Kopchev
23. Burgas electoral rayon: Dzhena Khristova Yalumova
24. Aytosk electoral rayon: Stoyan Subev Mitev
25. Grudovo electoral rayon: Nedka Toncheva Zhelyazkova
26. Kamen electoral rayon: Rusi Radulov Kolev
27. Karnobat electoral rayon: Aleksandur Petkov Yordanov
28. Karnobat electoral rayon: Dimitur Zhelev Kostadinov
29. Michurina electoral rayon: Minko Todorov Minkov
30. Nesebur electoral rayon: Pando Vulev Vanchev
31. Pomorie electoral rayon: Gin'o Gochev Ganev
32. Ruen electoral rayon: Iliya Miloslavov Pachaliev
33. Sozopol electoral rayon: Ivan Dobrev Stoyanov
34. Sungurlar electoral rayon: Ivan Yankov Ruzhev

Varna Okrug

35. Varna electoral rayon: Georgi Ivanov Atanasov
36. Varna electoral rayon: Georgi Borisov Robev
37. Varna electoral rayon: Dimitur Iliev Popov

38. Varna electoral rayon: Kichka Todorova Staneva
 39. Varna electoral rayon: Neshka Stefanova Robeva
 40. Varna electoral rayon: Andrey Viktorov Bundzhulov
 41. Varna electoral rayon: Kiril Georgiev Ignatov
 42. Varna electoral rayon: Dimitur Atanasov Dimitrov
 43. Varna electoral rayon: Konstantin Ivanov Atanasov
 44. Varna electoral rayon: Elena Georgieva Zlateva
 45. Varna electoral rayon: Tsena Ivanova Stamatova
 46. Varna electoral rayon: Zhelyu Milushev Rusev
 47. Varna electoral rayon: Vasil Tsanov Ivanov
 48. Beloslav electoral rayon: Khristo Kostov Radev
 49. Aksakovo electoral rayon: Elena Kiryakova Danailova
 50. Vulchidol electoral rayon: Kosta Yordanov Manolov
 51. Devnena electoral rayon: Strakhil Draganov Khristov
 52. Provadie electoral rayon: Veselin Yosifov Kolev
 53. Vetrena electoral rayon: Ivan Nikolov Kaludov
 54. Dulgo Pole electoral rayon: Vasil Georgiev Yanakiev
 55. Georgi Traykov electoral rayon: Boyan Georgiev Traykov
- Veliko Turnovo Okrug
56. Veliko Turnovo electoral rayon: Mitko Kirov Mitkov
 57. Veliko Turnovo electoral rayon: Khristo Neykov Neykov
 58. Veliko Turnovo electoral rayon: Georgi Mitev Karamanev
 59. Veliko Turnovo electoral rayon: Svetla Ancheva Tsvyatkova
 60. Elena electoral rayon: Margarita Bosilkova Bakalova
 61. Strazhik electoral rayon: Ivan Belinov Mitov
 62. Lyaskovo electoral rayon: Iliya Dimitrov Iliev

63. Gorno Oryakhovo electoral rayon: Todorka Tsvetkova Stoyanova
64. Gorno Oryakhovo electoral rayon: Nikola Nikolov Tsonev
65. Gorno Oryakhovo electoral rayon: Todor Iliev Bozhinov
66. Polsko Trumbe electoral rayon: Dimitur Georgiev Viyachev
67. Pavliken electoral rayon: Khristo Iliev Khristov
68. Pavliken electoral rayon: Yordan Todorov Nedev
69. Svishtov electoral rayon: Khristo Nikolov Stanev
70. Svishtov electoral rayon: Siyka Atanasova Neykova
71. Svishtov electoral rayon: Ivan Kharalambiev Ivanov

Vidin Okrug

72. Vidin electoral rayon: Dilyana Gancheva Rangelova
73. Vidin electoral rayon: Panteley Yordanov Zarev
74. Vidin electoral rayon: Kiril Dimitrov Zarev
75. Vidin electoral rayon: Georgi Vulkanov Yorgov
76. Bregovo electoral rayon: Geno Velkov Toshkov
77. Kule electoral rayon: Georgi Aleksiev Nachev
78. Dimovo electoral rayon: Emiliya Antova Vulcheva
79. Belogradchik electoral rayon: Rumen Slaveykov Serbezov

Vratsa Okrug

80. Vratsa electoral rayon: Stanko Todorov Georgiev
81. Vratsa electoral rayon: Svetozar Georgiev Petrushkov
82. Vratsa electoral rayon: Lilka Petrova Ilieva
83. Vratsa electoral rayon: Lyudmila Petrova Stefanova
84. Mezdren electoral rayon: Stoyan Dimitrov Karadzhov
85. Roman electoral rayon: Todor Ivanov Bozhinov
86. Beloslatin electoral rayon: Vladimir Bonev Amidzhin

87. Gabar electoral rayon: Toshka Nacheva Stamenova
88. Knezhan electoral rayon: Emil Petrov Petkov
89. Oryakhovo electoral rayon: Goran Ninov Marinov
90. Kozloduy electoral rayon: Vasil Vulchev Vasilev
91. Mizie electoral rayon: Yosif Khananel Astrukhov
92. Krivodol electoral rayon: Kiril Vasilev Klisurski

Gabrovo Okrug

93. Gabrovo electoral rayon: Pepa Georgieva Vasileva
94. Gabrovo electoral rayon: Emil Yordanov Khristov
95. Gabrovo electoral rayon: Slavi Stoyanov Rusev
96. Gabrovo electoral rayon: Trifon Nenov Pashov
97. Trevnen electoral rayon: Marin Antonov Ivanov
98. Dryanovo electoral rayon: Lazar Krustev Lazarov
99. Sevlievo electoral rayon: Lyuben Georgiev Kulishev
100. Sevlievo electoral rayon: Anka Pekhovo Dimitrova

Kurdzhali Okrug

101. Kurdzhali electoral rayon: Galina Stefanov Khristova
102. Kurdzhali electoral rayon: Sava Stefanov Biliderov
103. Kurdzhali electoral rayon: Yordan Nikolov Yotov
104. Kurdzhali electoral rayon: Elitsa Khristova Mladenova
105. Chernoo Oko electoral rayon: Kostadin Yanchev Kostov
106. Perperets electoral rayon: Petur Petrov Tsvetkov
107. Ardin electoral rayon: Krasimira Khubenova Khandzhieva
108. Momchilgrad electoral rayon: Radoy Petrov Popivanov
109. Dzhebel electoral rayon: Georgi Sotirov Tanev
110. Podkovo electoral rayon: Ilcho Ivanov Dimitrov

- 111. Kirkovo electoral rayon: Vasil Savov Zikulov
- 112. Krumovgrad electoral rayon: Milcho Georgiev Milchev
- 113. Ivaylovgrad electoral rayon: Ivan Petrov Shpatov

Kyustendil Okrug

- 114. Kyustendil electoral rayon: Mircho Asenov Stoykov
- 115. Kyustendil electoral rayon: Yordan Stoyanov Tsanev
- 116. Kyustendil electoral rayon: Dimitur Yakov Stanishev
- 117. Kyustendil electoral rayon: Magdalena Asenova Stoyanova
- 118. Bobovdol electoral rayon: Ivan Nikolov Popov
- 119. Stanka Dimitrova electoral rayon: Georgi Vladimirov Stoilov
- 120. Stanka Dimitrova electoral rayon: Khristina Lazarova Pepeldzhiyska
- 121. Saparevo Bansko electoral rayon: Aleksandur Khristov Dimitrov
- 122. Kocherinovo electoral rayon: Malinka Dimitrova Vezenkova

Lovech Okrug

- 123. Lovech electoral rayon: Ivan Vulev Ivanov
- 124. Lovech electoral rayon: Lyubomir Spiridonov Levchev
- 125. Lovech electoral rayon: Georgi Ivanov Ivanov
- 126. Lovech electoral rayon: Mitko Grigorov Dimitrov
- 127. Troyana electoral rayon: Petur Dachev Balevski
- 128. Troyana electoral rayon: Rayna Tsvetanova Dimitrova
- 129. Teteven electoral rayon: Ivan Stoyanov Gruev
- 130. Yablanich electoral rayon: Georgi Yotov Kalchev
- 131. Lukovitsa electoral rayon: Lazar Donchev Petrov
- 132. Ugurchin electoral rayon: Vasil Yonchev Vasilev

Mikhaylovgrad Okrug

- 133. Mikhaylovgrad electoral rayon: Nacho Petrov Papazov

134. Mikhaylovgrad electoral rayon: Vladimir Todorov Zhivkov

135. Smolen electoral rayon: Stefan Tsvetanov Nikolov

136. Lom electoral rayon: Evtim Kostov Penov

137. Lom electoral rayon: Angel Dimitrov Bobokov

138. Berkovo electoral rayon: Vera Tsekova Nacheva

139. Vurshets electoral rayon: Trifon Rangelov Balkanski

140. Vulchedrum electoral rayon: Georgi Yosifov Kolarski

141. Boychinov electoral rayon: Kirilka Gospodinova Khristova

142. Brusar electoral rayon: Krusto Georgiev Mutaftchiev

143. Chiprovo electoral rayon: Petur Nikolov Petrov

Pazardzhik Okrug

144. Batak electoral rayon: Dimitur Aleksandrov Zhulev

145. Belovo electoral rayon: Dimitur Metodiev Khristov

146. Bratsigovo electoral rayon: Mako Petrov Dakov

147. Velingrad electoral rayon: Silviya Ilieva Ekova

148. Velingrad electoral rayon: Atanas Georgiev Semerdzhiev

149. Pazardzhik electoral rayon: Tsola Nincheva Dragoycheva

150. Pazardzhik electoral rayon: Boris Vasilev Iliev

151. Pazardzhik electoral rayon: Margarita Angelova Genova

152. Pazardzhik electoral rayon: Ivan Stoyanov Iliev

153. Panagyurishte electoral rayon: Konstantin Todorov Rusinov

154. Peshtera electoral rayon: Prodan Toshev Stoyanov

155. Septemvri electoral rayon: Vasil Nikolov Kovachev

156. Lesichev electoral rayon: Milena Asenova Stamboliyska

157. Strelets electoral rayon: Vasil Atanasov Rabukhchiev

Pernik Okrug

- 158. Pernik electoral rayon: Vasil Vasilev Vasilev
- 159. Pernik electoral rayon: Petur Georgiev Dyulgerov
- 160. Pernik electoral rayon: Khristina Yordanova Arsova
- 161. Pernik electoral rayon: Georgi Dimitrov Georgiev
- 162. Pernik electoral rayon: Yanaki Ivanov Yanakiev
- 163. Radomir electoral rayon: Khristo Borisov Bonin
- 164. Zemen electoral rayon: Evka Mikhaylova Rasvigorova-Yanakieva
- 165. Trun electoral rayon: Slavcho Stamenov Trunski

Pleven Okrug

- 166. Pleven electoral rayon: Pavlina Georgieva Krumova
- 167. Pleven electoral rayon: Georgi Yordanov Momchev
- 168. Pleven electoral rayon: Dimitur Georgiev Nenchev
- 169. Pleven electoral rayon: Atanas Khristov Maleev
- 170. Pleven electoral rayon: Angel Tonchev Balevski
- 171. Pleven electoral rayon: Atanaska Draganova Petkova
- 172. Cherven Bryag electoral rayon: Sava Tsolov Ganovski
- 173. Cherven Bryag electoral rayon: Svetla Velichkova Mikhaylova
- 174. Levski electoral rayon: Atanas Georgiev Atanasov
- 175. Dolno Mitropolsko electoral rayon: Lyubcho Yordanov Blagoev
- 176. Gulen electoraexpanded research and product
- 177. Nikopol electoral rayon: Kuncho Iliev Kunev
- 178. Belen electoral rayon: Georgi Borisov Grigorov
- 179. Dolnodubnik electoral rayon: Angel Dimitrov Angelov
- 180. Pordim electoral rayon: Luchezar Avramov Stoyanov
- 181. Pelovo electoral rayon: Ivan Markov Todorov
- 182. Podem electoral rayon: Yana Stefanova Zabunova

Plovdiv Okrug

183. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Ivan Dimitrov Panev
184. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Toncho Ivanov Chakurov
185. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Petko Yanev Ganchev
186. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Andon Krustev Popov
187. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Petur Atanasov Chobanov
188. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Panteley Lazarov Pachov
189. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Damyan Dimitrov Damev
190. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Tsvetana Georgieva Maneva
191. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Ivan Borisov Andonov
192. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Mariya Dimitrova Mavrova
193. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Leda Geo Mileva
194. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Svetla Raykova Daskalova
195. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Tsotso Nikolov Tsotsov
196. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Vladimir Khristov Kalaydzhiev
197. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Atanas Dimitrov Petrov
198. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Sava Atanasov Dulbokov
199. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Georgi Angelov Bozhkov
200. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Milyu Nikolov Milev
201. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Petur Toshev Mladenov
202. Plovdiv electoral rayon: Nevena Stoykova Doneva
203. Asenovgrad electoral rayon: Sevda Ruslanova Taskova
204. Asenovgrad electoral rayon: Atanas Borisov Avkov
205. Asenovgrad electoral rayon: Nikolay Aleksandrov Khaytov
206. Sadovo electoral rayon: Zhana Kostadinova Nacheva
207. Purvomay electoral rayon: Blagoy Penev Delchev

208. Purvomay electoral rayon: Dimitur Argirov Kostov
209. Brezovski electoral rayon: Panayot Kostov Panayotov
210. Rakovski electoral rayon: Stoyan Kostov Koshulev
211. Kaloyan electoral rayon: Boris Stefanov Todorov
212. Suedinenie electoral rayon: Zapryan Velichkov Likov
213. Khisaro electoral rayon: Zhelyazko Kolev Kolev
214. Karlovo electoral rayon: Khristo Ruskov Khristov
215. Karlovo electoral rayon: Dimitur Tsochev Bratanov
216. Karlovo y cooperate with university facilities
Razgrad Okrug
217. Razgrad electoral rayon: Pencho Penev Kubadinski
218. Razgrad electoral rayon: Georgi Tsankov Pankov
219. Razgrad electoral rayon: Diana Vasileva Kirova
220. Ispersikh electoral rayon: Kol'o Yovchev Stoyanov
221. Ispersikh electoral rayon: Silviya Staneva Milanova
222. Kubrat electoral rayon: Boris Stoyanov Anastasov
223. Zavet electoral rayon: Aleksandur Petkov Ivanov
224. Lozenets electoral rayon: Tseno Stoyanov Khinkovski
225. Senovo electoral rayon: Orlin Tikhomirov Zagorov
Rusen Okrug
226. Rusen electoral rayon: Petur Marinov Petrov
227. Rusen electoral rayon: Boris Petrov Spasov
228. Rusen electoral rayon: Svetlin Rusev Vulchev
229. Rusen electoral rayon: Nikola Kostadinov Stefanov
230. Rusen electoral rayon: Elena Atanasova Drashkova
231. Rusen electoral rayon: Zvezda Velikova Eneva

- 232. Rusen electoral rayon: Grisha Stanchev Filipov
- 233. Borovo electoral rayon: Doncho Kunev Karakachanov
- 234. Belen electoral rayon: Stoyan Tonchev Stoyanov
- 235. Dvemogila electoral rayon: Vasilka Antonova Peneva
- 236. Ivanovo electoral rayon: Angel Tsvetkov Filipov
- 237. Vetovo electoral rayon: Isay Alipiev Karamanov
- 238. Slivopol electoral rayon: Dimitur Yordanov Dimitrov

Silistra Okrug

- 239. Silistra electoral rayon: Ivan Raychinov Prumov
- 240. Silistra electoralay rayon: Aneliya Tsekova Mineva
- 241. Silistra electoral rayon: Georgi Georgiev Dzhagarov
- 242. Tutrakan electoral rayon: Vasil Nedev Stoyanov
- 243. Dulovo electoral rayon: Dimitur Rusev Mikhaylov
- 244. Okorets electoral rayon: Rosen Iliev Chernev
- 245. Alfatar electoral rayon: Dimitur Mikhalev Stoev
- 246. Sitov electoral rayon: Georgi Vasilev Kardashev

Sliven Okrug

- 247. Sliven electoral rayon: Lilyana Dimitrova Pencheva
- 248. Sliven electoral rayon: Andrey Karlov Lukanov
- 249. Sliven electoral rayon: Todor Ivanov Kyurkchiev
- 250. Sliven electoral rayon: Ivan Konstantinov Stefanov
- 251. Sliven electoral rayon: Donka Todorova Nencheva
- 252. Nova Zagora electoral rayon: Atanas Stefanov Atanasov
- 253. Nova Zagora electoral rayon: Tencho Dimitrov Papazov
- 254. Kotlen electoral rayon: Ninko Stefanov Viyashki
- 255. Tvurdik electoral rayon: Asya Angelova Emilova

256. Mlekarevo electoral rayon: Iliya Velikov Georgiev

257. Kermen electoral rayon: Georgi Nikolov Menov

Smolen Okrug

258. Smolen electoral rayon: Stoyan Mikhaylov Mirchev

259. Smolen electoral rayon: Radka Georgieva Tuneva-Yanchevska

260. Rudozem electoral rayon: Angel Nikolov Georgiev

261. Madan electoral rayon: Asen Yankov Yankov

262. Zlatograd electoral rayon: Grigor Velkov Shopov

263. Banin electoral rayon: Stoyan Nikolov Bukikov

264. Chepelar electoral rayon: Vasil Georgiev Kolarov

265. Devenets electoral rayon: Atanas Angelov Atanasov

Capital People's Council

266. Sofia electoral rayon: Stefan Lambev Danailov

267. Sofia electoral rayon: Kiril Aleksandrov Zarev

268. Sofia electoral rayon: Raya Dimitrova Gicheva

269. Sofia electoral rayon: Bogomil Nikolaev Raynov

270. Sofia electoral rayon: Aleksandur Ivanov Raychev

271. Sofia electoral rayon: Blagovest Khristov Sendov

272. Sofia electoral rayon: Ivan Todorov Neykov

273. Sofia electoral rayon: Iliya Petkov Mlechkov

274. Sofia electoral rayon: Khristo Dobrev Stoyanov

275. Sofia electoral rayon: Mariya Kamenova Ivanova

276. Sofia electoral rayon: Vladimir Dimitrov Lazarov

277. Sofia electoral rayon: Kamen Ivanov Kamenov

278. Sofia electoral rayon: Kostadin Ivanov Dzhatev

279. Sofia electoral rayon: Anastasiy Donchev Ivanov

280. Sofia electoral rayon: Venko Milanov Markovski
281. Sofia electoral rayon: Radi Traykov Kuzmanov
282. Sofia electoral rayon: Krustyu Atanasov Stanilov
283. Sofia electoral rayon: Todor Khristov Zhivkov
284. Sofia electoral rayon: Nikolina Asenova Bunkova
285. Sofia electoral rayon: Zhelezan Raykov Zhelezanov
286. Sofia electoral rayon: Vasil Andreev Nikov
287. Sofia electoral rayon: Ivan Georgiev Pekhlivanov
288. Sofia electoral rayon: Lyubomir Pavlov Krustev
289. Sofia electoral rayon: Vladimir Dimitrov Stoychev
290. Sofia electoral rayon: Aleksandur Yankov Dimov
291. Sofia electoral rayon: Mariya Simeonova Zakharieva
292. Sofia electoral rayon: Margarita Spasova Duparinova
293. Sofia electoral rayon: Angel Todorov Shishkov
294. Sofia electoral rayon: Ivan Nikolov Maslarov
295. Sofia electoral rayon: Niko Mois Yakhiel
296. Sofia electoral rayon: Yaroslav Georgiev Radev
297. Sofia electoral rayon: Vasil Pandov Vasilev
298. Sofia electoral rayon: Andrey Avramov Andreyev
299. Sofia electoral rayon: Stefan Markov Ninov
300. Sofia electoral rayon: Pencho Stoyanov Kosturkov
301. Sofia electoral rayon: Mikhail Popov Genovski
302. Sofia electoral rayon: Mincho Semov Genchev
303. Sofia electoral rayon: Mladen Isaev Mladenov
304. Sofia electoral rayon: Lazar Rusinov Stamboliev
305. Sofia electoral rayon: Galya Todorova Aleksieva

306. Sofia electoral rayon: Georgi Mitov Petrov
307. Sofia electoral rayon: Benislav Ivanov Vanev
308. Sofia electoral rayon: Boyan Georgiev Purvanov
309. Sofia electoral rayon: Slav Khristov Karaslavov
310. Sofia electoral rayon: Turpo Atanasov Bozhilov
311. Sofia electoral rayon: Nikola Manolov Manolov
312. Sofia electoral rayon: Lyubcho Georgiev Toshkov
313. Sofia electoral rayon: Lyuben Nikolov Donev
314. Sofia electoral rayon: Georgi Stoynev Kharizanov
315. Sofia electoral rayon: Bogomil Gyurov Iliev
316. Sofia electoral rayon: Mincho Tsanev Peychev
- Sofia Okrug
317. Slivnits electoral rayon: Dimitur Kharalambiev Dimitrov
318. Kostinbrod electoral rayon: Khristo Kostov Khristov
319. Godets electoral rayon: Yanka Ilieva Brezovska
320. Svogen electoral rayon: Zhivko Mitov Zhivkov
321. Etropol electoral rayon: Dobri Marinov Dzhurov
322. Sredno Goro electoral rayon: Veselin Georgiev Andreev
323. Botevgrad electoral rayon: Ivan Penev Tenev
324. Pravech electoral rayon: Nikolay Vulchev Dyulgerov
325. Elin Pelin electoral rayon: Yanko Markov Spasov
326. Gorno Malino electoral rayon: Lyuben Stoyanov Stefanov
327. Ikhtiman electoral rayon: Mincho Borisov Pankov
328. Kostenets electoral rayon: Margarita Petrova Kovacheva
329. Samokov electoral rayon: Atanas Iliev Konstantinov
330. Samokov electoral rayon: Rayna Rangelova Postolova

Stara Zagora Okrug

- 331. Stara Zagora electoral rayon: Stoyan Ivanov Markov
- 332. Stara Zagora electoral rayon: Mincho Smilov Yovchev
- 333. Stara Zagora electoral rayon: Stoyo Ivanov Nedelchev (Chochoolu)
- 334. Stara Zagora electoral rayon: Zdravko Stefanov Mitovski
- 335. Stara Zagora electoral rayon: Kera Vasileva Genovska
- 336. Dulboko electoral rayon: David Solomon Elazar
- 337. Opan electoral rayon: Manol Pavlov Yordanov
- 338. Kaloyanovets electoral rayon: Georgi Pavlov Georgiev
- 339. Radnev electoral rayon: Velko Ivanov Palin
- 340. Gulubov electoral rayon: Nikola Khristov Todoriev
- 341. Gurkov electoral rayon: Nikolay Georgiev Ivanov
- 342. Muglig electoral rayon: Georgi Dimitrov Georgiev
- 343. Kazanluk electoral rayon: Georgi Kostov Stoyanov
- 344. Kazanluk electoral rayon: Ivan Minchev Ivanov
- 345. Kazanluk electoral rayon: Anka Ivanova Spirova
- 346. Pavelbansko electoral rayon: Nevena Yuliyanova Ayvasova
- 347. Chirpan electoral rayon: Lyubomir Petkov Kabakchiev
- 348. Bratya Daskalovi electoral rayon: Ten'o Dinev Cherkezev

Tolbukhin Okrug

- 349. Tolbukhin electoral rayon: Milen Georgiev Stoyanov
- 350. Tolbukhin electoral rayon: Velichko Ivanov Minekov
- 351. Tolbukhin electoral rayon: Petur Tanchev Zhelev
- 352. Tolbukhin electoral rayon: Dimitur Yordanov Dimitrov
- 353. Tolbukhin electoral rayon: Khristaki Kunev Ivanov
- 354. Tolbukhin electoral rayon: Ivan Georgiev Vlaev

355. Balchik electoral rayon: Diko Slavov Fuchedzhiev
356. Kavarnen electoral rayon: Boyka Ivanova Georgieva
357. General Toshev electoral rayon: Kostadin Stanev Georgiev
358. Krushar electoral rayon: Khristo Marinov Mutafov
359. Tervel electoral rayon: Adelina Radomirova Rizova
- Turgovishte Okrug
360. Turgovishte electoral rayon: Asya Velinova Ilieva
361. Turgovishte electoral rayon: Dimitur Ivanov Stoyanov
362. Makariopol electoral rayon: Khristo Spasov Zlatkov
363. Popov electoral rayon: Stefan Petkov Staynov
364. Popov electoral rayon: Neli Stoykova Nedelcheva
365. Opakan electoral rayon: Alen Malinov Alenov
366. Omurtag electoral rayon: Evtim Yanev Krustev
367. Antonovo electoral rayon: Kamen Khinov Kalinov
- Khaskovo Okrug
368. Khaskovo electoral rayon: Damyan Mladenov Alekov
369. Khaskovo electoral rayon: Elena Petkova Chakurova
370. Khaskovo electoral rayon: Yordanka Yovcheva Avramova
371. Khaskovo electoral rayon: Velichko Petrov Velichkov
372. Khaskovo electoral rayon: Stoyan Peykov Stoyanov
373. Khaskovo electoral rayon: Aleksii Ivanov Vasilev
374. Dimitrovgrad electoral rayon: Grigor Georgiev Stoichkov
375. Dimitrovgrad electoral rayon: Daniela Dimitrova Marinova
376. Dimitrovgrad electoral rayon: Elena Nedeva Boeva
377. Kharmanliya electoral rayon: Vasil Kolev Pasev
378. Simeonovgrad electoral rayon: Ivan Ganchev Vrachev

379. Lyubimets electoral rayon: Krustyu Sergeev Trichkov

380. Svilengrad electoral rayon: Kostadin Nikolov Lyutov

Shumen Okrug

381. Vurbik electoral rayon: Asen Karakhanov Sevarski

382. Khitrin electoral rayon: Boril Orlinov Kosev

383. Kaolinovo electoral rayon: Georgi Evtimov Stoyanov

384. Kaspichan electoral rayon: Yordan Veleve Yordanov

385. Nov Pazar electoral rayon: Petur Georgiev Vutov

386. Preslav electoral rayon: Belcho Antonov Belchev

387. Shumen electoral rayon: Yordanka Miteva Kuneva

388. Shumen electoral rayon: Neli Kuncheva Toncheva

389. Shumen electoral rayon: Filyu Khristov Chakurov

390. Shumen electoral rayon: Chudomir Asenov Aleksandrov

391. Ivan electoral rayon: Krum Vasilev Nachev

Yambol Okrug

392. Yambol electoral rayon: Dobrinka Stoyanova Chifchieva

393. Yambol electoral rayon: Vasil Tsanov Vasilev

394. Yambol electoral rayon: Drazha Deleva Vulcheva

395. Straldzhan electoral rayon: Georgi Atanasov Parushev

396. Bolyarov electoral rayon: Angel Ivanov Yordanov

397. Tenev electoral rayon: Zhelyazka Petrova Georgieva

398. Skalik electoral rayon: Iliya Stoyanov Vurtigorov

399. Topolovgrad electoral rayon: Peko Petrov Takov

400. Elkhov electoral rayon: Ivan Dimitrov Ovcharov

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CSO:2200/136

POLITICS

HUNGARY

FRG PAPER DISCUSSES HUNGARY'S PROBLEMS WITH EAST, WEST

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 25 Jun 86 p 12

[Article by Viktor Meier: "The Hungarian Road Is Rocky"]

[Text] Among the Hungarians the feeling seems to spread that their progress is being hampered by factors not of their own making. Such a note was contained even in General Secretary Kadar's speech at the rally with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev in Csepel. Last year it was the hard winter which allegedly--to a large extent undoubtedly correctly so--was made responsible for the economic failures. The result for 1985 was a deficit of \$ 457 million in the balance of payments including invisible trade carried out in convertible currency as compared with a surplus the year before. This year there occurred Chernobyl and thus damage that cannot yet be foreseen. The European Community barred shipments of fresh food so important to Hungary. The measure caused offense in Budapest because it was regarded only partially justified. Why, it was argued, should lettuce from Austria's Burgenland be less dangerous than that from Hungarian Sopron only a few kilometers away. Hungary, he said, wants correct trade relations with the Western countries; it meets its obligations and expects the same from its partners, he said.

At almost the same time Hungary had to swallow it for weeks again and again that its border crossings in Western direction were blocked on the other side of the border by Austrian farmers who were not protesting against Hungary at all but demanded some concessions, including easing of the recently adopted wine law, from the government in Vienna. The Austrian authorities did not undertake anything at all against these blockades of border traffic. Hungary did restrain itself with respect to public protests because it is interested in good relations with Austria but secretly the anger was tremendous. These border blockades, too, caused Hungary damages running into millions. What is the use, it is said, to constantly conjure up "Central Europe" or other nostalgias if one is unwilling or politically unable to keep the transportation routes open.

The new difficulties arose at a time when the Budapest leadership had reached the view that the restrictive import policy practiced for some years had hampered the development of the country and must now be eased, especially in the capital goods sector. Because of the heavier imports from countries with convertible currencies alone, the first quarter of the present year ended with

a deficit of \$ 81 million in the otherwise always active trade balance and the second quarter is not expected to conclude with any better results either.

Janos Fekete, the always optimistic vice-president of the Hungarian National Bank, is indeed of the opinion that an improvement becomes apparent for the second half of the year. Moreover, he said, Hungary's situation can no longer be compared with the 1982 crisis. Today Hungary has big reserves and the Western banks regard most Bloc countries, perhaps with the exception of Poland and Yugoslavia, as again fully credit-worthy. As regards Hungary there has never been any difficulty in this respect anyhow. Hungary now wants to get credit again, especially since the interest rates have declined. The country knows that it must develop new possibilities to participate in the world market and to earn Western currencies. Recently successes have been achieved, for example with computer software. West tourism has been increasingly profitable from year to year; in 1985 tourism accounted for \$ 250-300 million. Great hopes are being put on foreign investments in the form of "joint ventures" for which improved conditions were established at the beginning of the year.

There are, of course, Hungarians who think one should not look too much to the West; for, in final analysis, the relations with the Soviet Union are decisive for the fate of the country. The impression prevails that the Soviet Union under Gorbachev would not place any difficulties in Hungary's way as long as matters go well but, for example, in case of a sharpening of the social problems critics would immediately appear not only from the Soviet Union but also from the other neighboring countries. The worsening of the "terms of trade" with the Soviet Union seems to have stopped; next year, when the oil prices that are set in each case on the basis of the average of the last 5 years must for the first time take the price drop on the world market into account, Hungary's position will be improved even more. Not least on account of this reversal in the trend is Hungary prepared to meet Gorbachev's request for closer economic cooperation--for "mutual benefit," as it is of course put. Moreover, Hungary finally demands "modernization" of the exchange of goods in CEMA; there the situation continues, it is true, that there are no obstacles as regards the exchange of quantities committed by contract in advance but this does not hold true if surpluses occur for some reason or other. They cannot be settled multilaterally and on a bilateral basis in most cases it is difficult to find any kind of goods in exchange.

Some Hungarians may have imagined that the worries would be reduced with the progress of the reform policy and its successes. Now they must acknowledge that on the contrary progress and differentiation raise a multitude of questions. Hungary has built self-interest as a significant motivation into the system. But it has become evident that all the investments from the fifties and the sixties, but also others, simply cannot work productively in terms of the world market even though the workers are trying hard. To shut down these unprofitable enterprises is difficult. Moreover, many white and blue-collar workers who, after working hours, work for themselves with the means of production of the enterprises in "working groups" appear to be interested only in this private production. Or people, such as civil servants who do not have such opportunities, become envious of them and dissatisfied. Over all that psychological insecurity seems to spread over the entire population as to which social values should now apply in Hungary, the capitalist or socialist ones. The argument

that it is better to have the privilege of a split soul instead of having to have a uniform soul makes sense rationally but does not always solve the dilemma.

Political democratization in Hungary has clearly lagged behind the economic reform policy--to start with to avoid undesirable attention of the socialist neighbors. Behind closed doors the conversations are not uniform in Hungary. The Gabčíkovo and Nagymaros power plants now would probably no longer be planned and built. Central Committee Secretary Berecz has advocated the view that a precondition for any effective democratization in Hungarian society must be democratization of the party, for otherwise any opening-up process in the country would falter. Imre Pozsgay, PPF general secretary and formerly also a minister of culture, takes the announced goals of his organization seriously and believes that he can make them the driving force of democratization in Hungary. He even wanted to organize the latest parliamentary elections quite freely and was embittered that the party did not follow him everywhere in this respect, especially not in Budapest. From now on the PPF will publish a quarterly which will be open to ideas from outside the party, too. At the latest party congress, Pozsgay was not elected to the highest party organs but his prestige is high also within the party.

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POLITICS

POLAND

GDR JOURNAL REVIEWS JARUZELSKI'S SPEECHES

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 41 No 6, Jun 86 (signed to press 13 May 86)
pp 569-570

[Review by Olaf Horlacher, political staff member of the SED Central Committee, of book "Ausgewahlte Reden: 1981-1984" [Selected Speeches: 1981-1984] by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR and president of the PPR, Dietz Verlag, East Berlin, 1985]

[Text] "The expectations of our enemies will remain unfulfilled: Poland will not turn out to be a weak link in socialism. We are advancing on the road of normalization and stabilization. We are consolidating the links between the party and popular power and the working class, the working people. The labor union movement is developing on socialist principles. We are assigning the utmost importance to ideological work, in particular among the young. We are gradually coping with our economic difficulties. The conditions are arising for the further successful development of our country" (pp 443-444). This is how Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski sketches the successful outcome of the years 1981-1984, years of hardship for the People's Republic of Poland.

The collection of his selected speeches, issued by the Dietz Verlag, provides informative insights in the struggles of the Polish fraternal party to overcome the consequences of the counterrevolutionary attack on the popular power and lastingly consolidate the socialist social system.

Many pages of this book inform us of the complexity of the problems that needed to be mastered. The First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee recalls the constant efforts of the reactionary centers of world imperialism to put Poland under pressure: "Though the imperialist calculations with regard to playing the so-called Polish card were shown to be fruitless following 13 December 1981, efforts are continuing to interfere in our internal affairs. The political agitation, the billions of losses due to economic restrictions and the propagandist and psychological aggression persist." The attempt is being made to surround Poland by a special "cordon sanitaire" in order to rob the People's Republic of its due status in the international arena and of its prospects for economic development, to destabilize the situation in the interior of the country. However noticeable

and painful these measures are for the People's Republic of Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski continues, "history has decreed its failure." The fact that the Polish people is carrying out the verdict of history with its own hands represents the source of his pride and satisfaction (p 445).

The optimism of the Polish comrades is buttressed by energy and backed by the perception that their policy of gradual as well as principled approaches to the strengthening of socialism has borne practical fruit. "We would prefer to move faster," comrade Jaruzelski emphasizes, "but that does not always work. It is not always possible. Still, above all we want to proceed so that we need no longer withdraw, so that every step forward is consolidated and the future built on sound foundations" (p 297). The speeches reprinted in the volume before us are characterized by the clear and critical regard of the achievements to date coupled with orientations for the future. This regard takes into account also former failures and the complexities of the impending tasks. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski stresses on several occasions that "we have the dramatic events behind us, the greatest difficulties are still ahead" (p 364; cf p 296).

The tasks ahead will be stated at the impending Tenth PZPR Congress, when a party program is enacted. The program draft submitted for broad public discussion emphasizes the need in the 1980's to completely overcome the consequences of the crisis, achieve normalization of political life and the creation of an economic equilibrium and, by the turn of the century, complete the construction of the bases of socialism in order to subsequently enter the stage of construction of the society of developed socialism.

The consolidation of politico-ideological unity and the organizational cohesion of the PZPR provided important prerequisites for the realization of these objectives. The incessant struggle for the further improvement of the PZPR's fighting strength and the expansion of its leading role in all spheres of social life is one of the basic orientations in Wojciech Jaruzelski's speeches. "Programmatic synchronization with Marxism-Leninism, democratic centralism, solidarity with the working class and all working people are the mainsprings for the strength of the party," he emphasizes and points out in particular the significance of the continuing activization of the work of basic organizations as well as the steady improvement of ideological education (p 366).

His speeches demonstrate that the PZPR considers the economy the principal front for the further stabilization of internal political development. Comrade Jaruzelski underlines, for example, that "the improvement of the economic situation, advancing slowly but steadily and perceptibly, is the chief precondition for the restoration of confidence in the party, the popular power" (p 265).

The rates of growth achieved in 1983-1985 by comparison with 1982 have been an important feature. The national income rose by 15.3 percent, industrial commodity production by 16.3 percent and agricultural output by 10.1 percent. All these exceeded the targets of the 3-year plan. It was therefore possible to raise consumption in this period by about 13 percent and thereby stabilize supplies for the general public, in particular of basic foods. The Polish

comrades are making tremendous efforts for the further expansion of this development, specially by overcoming persisting disproportions--for example in the ratio of growth to labor productivity and the incomes of the population. The PZPR orients to intensive socioeconomic development as the basic prerequisite for the stable improvement of the working people's standard of living.

The struggle for the preservation of peace is assigned prime importance. As regards this issue, the voice of the Polish people who suffered unspeakable misery as a result of German fascism's policy of annihilation and genocide, carries special moral weight. As an officer of the First Polish Army, comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski earned great personal merit in the destruction of Hitler fascism. He says that one of the most important conclusions from these hard times is the need "with all our strength to fight for peace" (p 295). The banishment of the specter of confrontation and sober negotiations, Wojciech Jaruzelski notes, are in the best interest of the world, of Europe and of Poland (cf p 393).

The Polish comrades emphasize the further deepening of all-round cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal countries as a decisive condition for an effective Polish contribution to the realization of the coordinated peace policy of socialism. Comrade Jaruzelski praised this cooperation as the cornerstone of the "class and national interest of the People's Republic of Poland" (p 300). He also emphasizes that "our achievements are linked most closely with socialism, the Polish-Soviet alliance, our membership of the community of fraternal countries" (p 444).

The volume of speeches documents the PZPR's consistency in aiming at the further quantitative and (specially) qualitative advance of all-round cooperation with the fraternal countries. The party assigns decisive importance to the mobilization of all potentials of socialism for the struggle to improve labor productivity and master the scientific-technological revolution. At the same time Wojciech Jaruzelski stresses that "in the sign of the continuing reorientation of Polish economic cooperation to the CEMA countries, we gear the structure of our production and exports to the interests of our partners. We are preparing long-term...programs for specialization and cooperative interlinks" (p 323).

The remarks on the GDR included in the volume reflect the successful development of the amicable relations between our fraternal parties, states and peoples as the result of the purposeful implementation of the agreements concluded annually at the highest level. Comrade Jaruzelski praises the GDR as "our close friend and reliable ally," emphatically reaffirming the "conviction of the identity of the objectives of both Marxist-Leninist parties, the indestructibility of the alliance of our socialist countries, the promising prospects for our continuing all-around cooperation" (p 279).

At their amicable meeting in December 1985, Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the decisive importance of loyal cooperation between the SED and the PZPR for the high standard achieved in the relations between our states and our peoples.

The volume of collected speeches now to hand makes another contribution to the deepening of these intimate ties of friendship. Noting the authentic testimony of developments in the Polish People's Republic in recent years, the reader is enabled to familiarize himself thoroughly with the persevering struggle of the Polish communists and their first secretary for the successfully socialist construction of this neighboring country, fraternally linked with us.

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POLITICS

POLAND

JOURNALIST EVALUATES PRE-CONGRESS DISCUSSIONS

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Alicja Matynia-Bonik: "Conversations"]

[Text] This was an invitation to talk that many people took advantage of. Some shared their feelings about the world far and near while others unloaded everything that they had "on their chests". The party's widespread interest in individual discussions can even be justified in terms of psychological motivations but it still had an even more important purpose. The subject of discussions was evaluation of the nation's present and future social and economic situation and therefore the issues that have now absorbed most of the public's attention. The interest felt in these discussions is also demonstrated by the fact that no one wanted to miss them, regardless of vacations, illness, work-related travel, etc. The participants very sincerely shared their views and were very often critical. At the same time, they asked what would be done to insure that their views would be heard by the authorities and considered in the party's program or the resolutions of the 10th Congress. The conversations have become a unique sociological text and public-opinion poll.

The widespread nature of these discussions is seen in the example of the Warsaw neighborhood of Ochota where 11,000 of that district's 11,300 members took part in them.

What did they discuss?

Much attention was drawn to the draft of the PZPR program. That is understandable. Everyone has his own ideas about that. However, certain remarks about the form and substance of the program were repeated often enough to indicate that they are common to various social groups. With regard to the form of the document, people often complained that it is not written in a clear-enough style and has too many theoretical terms and too little concrete detail and is therefore ineffective.

There were many more proposals concerning the substance of the program. Within the primary party organizations of Ochota, it was stressed that there exists a great discrepancy between what the draft states and what the public feels to be true as well as some differences between how the program and party members define a socialist state. For example, the members of the Ursus PZPR Factory Committee said that the principal shortcoming of the draft is that it fails to point out how the moral crisis in the party and public can be overcome. Just as the economic crisis can be overcome by the realization of certain concrete measures, the moral crisis must also be thoroughly analyzed by the program and maybe even deserves a separate chapter.

Blue-collar workers said that the draft does not state how the working class is supposed to continue making political, cultural and material progress or what methods the party and state are to use to popularize a working-class system of values within society. They workers said that the party must take a stronger pro-worker stance.

The second important problem brought up in individual discussions was the economic issues that are the key to improving the situation in all areas of life. Inconsistency in the realization of economic reforms were pointed out along with the lack of any socially-perceptible results that would confirm the effectiveness of reform measures. For example, it was found that the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources too often changes its reform rules and makes it impossible for economic organisms to establish a lasting base for activity. Regulations are too unstable, especially those on fiscal policy, and this makes the public feel that the party is not effectively carrying out the economic reform.

It was said that the 10th Congress should adopt a realistic program for economic growth in 1986-1990. Such a program must be consistently implemented and guarantee improvement in the living conditions of working people. The congress should also adopt a realistic and promising program for social and economic development of the country until the end of the century. At the same time, it was also demanded that the congress stop the increasing differentiation of society into the poor and wealthy. All worker groups expressed dissatisfaction with the excessive profits made by private businessmen and Polonia firms. It was emphasized by them that private firms are the chief cause of the loss of workers from state-owned factories. This is a very sensitive topic that stirs emotions because it invokes not only informed and prudent demands but also very simplistic and unrealistic ones.

Party members are also alarmed by increasing bureaucracy in the state and economic administration which is obstructing reform. One increasingly hears official statements that the country is emerging from its crisis and exaggerated optimism, especially on television. At the same time, however, party members feel that the country is still in a social and economic crisis, the burden of which is being borne by the working class and state-owned businesses. There is a lack of any means of straightening out the labor market or increasing worker productivity. There is a continuing reliance on

extensive methods of increasing productivity through increasing working hours, creating economic groups and employing retired persons or mothers on maternity leave for part-time work. At the same time, nothing has been done to introduce truly motivational forms of wages. Wages continue to fulfill in part certain social functions and there is no logical connection between work and earnings.

One of the foremost economic problems is problems with housing construction. People are alarmed at the lack of comprehensive and effective solutions to the housing shortage and this most of all hurts young people who see no real chance for themselves or their families. All of the announced plans to end the housing shortage are perceived as nothing more than the latest meaningless declaration. People stressed that society expects to see problems in the management of housing resources solved on economic principles. People also expect to see created better material and financial conditions for housing and are demanding that officials take more personal responsibility of the amount and quality of new housing units.

Have these discussions added anything new to our knowledge of current problems? Not really. What they have done is confirmed that the economic reform is being ineffectively realized for a number of reasons and that the housing problem is a labyrinth from which we still cannot seem to find our way. The discussions did not therefore introduce any new ideas about our existing problems but confirmed the fact that we cannot simply avoid them. The congress must do something about them and this is expected not only by the discussion participants but by all of society.

The discussions showed a great sensitivity to moral attitudes that manifest themselves both in bad work and signs of social illness. For example, the staff of an NIK [Supreme Chamber of Control] delegation pointed out that after analyzing the complaints they had received from citizens, they discovered increasingly more negative signs and tendencies similar in nature and effect to those of the past and especially those of the 1970's and therefore, wantonness, clique mentality, selfishness and violation of ethical and moral standards.

There was no lack of people who felt that the party is responsible for all of these illnesses because it has not done enough to combat them and that this is something the party leadership must remember. People's memories of recent events are still strong and that is why party members are warning that we do not forget the lessons that were bought so dearly.

Along with the principal and general social problems brought up in discussion, there was also some talk about incidental problems such as how to stop beer sales during working hours at a shop in Sekocin. Must we wait until the pre-congress campaign before something is done about this? It is sad to think that any decision by local authorities has to be prodded from above. After all, local governments have gained the power to act effectively.

The discussions have undoubtedly revealed not only the general feeling within party organizations but also the attitudes of society as a whole. We must also remember the weak point of these discussions: regardless of where these discussion have been held, people were seldom very critical of their own work or attitudes as individuals or groups. Without any sense of self-criticism, even the best program is hard to realize.

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POLITICS

POLAND

WORK OF CC COMMISSION ON SOCIAL POLICY REPORTED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14-15 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Wanda Zagawa: "The Work of Central Committee Commissions: Social Policy -- Constantly Under the Eye of the Party"]

[Text] (Own information) The purpose of the 13th June meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Social Policy Commission chaired by Deputy Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk was to take a careful look at everyday living conditions, the social consequences of necessary economic decisions, the rhythm of work at places of employment and the opinions of working people.

Much criticism was levelled at the efficiency of certain actions taken to create a social policy in keeping with the demands of the economic crisis as well as the consequences of a sharp drop in the incomes of many social groups in 1981-82.

During 31 meetings that the commission has held, 45 different topics were discussed. Many of these topics such as working conditions, retirement, vacations for workers, children and youth and above all, the living conditions of the people, were often the subject of discussions.

Comrade Roman Golinski, referring to his own working experiences, stated that when the commission first became active, there was much fear that it could not cooperate with professors. Roman Golinski said that thanks to the closer look at the opinions presented during meetings taken by professors Antoni Rajkiewicz, Lucyna Frackiewicz and Dr Boleslaw Przywara, he now had more faith in the opinions of social policy theorists and that this had changed his way of thinking.

Many of the participants spoke about the draft of the resolution for the 10th PZPR Congress. Above all, they pointed out the need for clearer statement within this important party document of issues in social policy and a more comprehensive approach to these problems. As Comrade Jan Glowczyk stated:

"The party cannot afford to lose sight of the issues of social policy. it is the party that must analyze the social consequences of economic ideas". The report issued by the latest commission meeting will be sent to the appropriate section of the Congress Commission.

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POLITICS

POLAND

GDANSK PLENUM ON IDEOLOGY, EDUCATION

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Zbigniew Wrobel: "Gdansk Provincial PZPR Committee Plenum: Ideological and Instructional Problems of Education"]

[Text] (Own information) Participants to the plenary meeting of the Gdansk Provincial PZPR Committee held on 14 June stated that the socialist educational process, the supreme value that must be taught and nurtured from the earliest years of childhood is a proper attitude toward the problems of the state and one's own civil duty. Education and upbringing is a living process that requires constant improvement and must remain in touch with the realia of domestic and international affairs.

The meeting which was chaired by Stanislaw Bejger, deputy Politburo member and first secretary of the Gdansk Provincial PZPR Committee, discussed the directions for action outlined in the resolution of the 24th Central Committee Plenum which are necessary for the growth of education in Gdansk province were discussed. Director of the Central Committee Department of Science, Education and Technical Progress Boguslaw Kedzia and Minister of Education and Upbringing Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska participated in the meeting.

Meeting participants stated that the provincial party aktiv has in the last few weeks helped to conduct discussions of the party and its program before the 10th Congress among 2000 pupils in upper classes in 60 middle schools. These discussions which were supplemented with conclusions from community meetings with teachers have given us an image of the achievements, weaknesses and problems of the didactic and educational process and have added to our knowledge of what must be done to eliminate the shortcomings.

As the participants stated, the ideological views and attitudes of school-age youth are shaped by more than just their schools and teachers. The entire educational process was and is a field of ideological combat. Therefore, teachers and especially party members have the duty to accentuate socialist

ideas within the teaching process and to defend the sanctity of our schools. The resolutions of the 24th Central Committee Plenum have given us new and important tasks in this area and their realization requires greater ideological and organizational strength and a growth in the number of primary party organizations in the schools.

Attention was also directed to the need for the education ministry to seriously consider the problem that pupils of primary and middle schools are being worked too hard. It is also necessary to technically and organizationally modernize teaching methods, to verify how well programs reflect the party program and to perfect the educational system.

Considerable material and financial help has been provided to education by the active participation of more than 150 School Aid Committees which in April of this year in response to a PRON appeal initiated a public campaign in 1000 local places of employment to produce 180 million zlotys worth of material resources for schools.

During the plenum, the problems of the coastal region's higher schools were also discussed. The considerable scientific, didactic and educational achievements of higher schools were praised but the very low level of study discipline and teaching efficiency in the last three years and weaknesses in political and ideological work among students were highly criticized by the conference participants.

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POLITICS

POLAND

PRESS PERSONNEL CHANGES, MEDIA DEVELOPMENTS APRIL 1986

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 6, Jun 86 pp 52-59

[Article by [KD]: "Chronicle"]

[Excerpts] 1 April. Jerzy Bielecki was appointed to the post of deputy chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU.

1 April. Leokadia Glusik was named deputy chief editor of GLOS POMORZA.

1 April. Krzysztof Krauss was appointed deputy chief editor of NASZE PROBLEMY.

3 April. The editorial council of TRYBUNA LUDU held a meeting dedicated to discussion of that newspaper's experiences and achievements after the 9th PZPR Congress and the tasks it faces before the 10th Congress. Along with organizational matters, the most recent personnel changes were also announced. Czeslaw Rowinski was named first deputy chief editor and the deputy chief editors were Jerzy Bielecki, Krzysztof Krauss and Antoni Kruczkowski. The newspaper's new ideological department was created.

3-8 April. On the invitation of the Chinese National Association of Journalists, a delegation from the Polish Journalist's Association [SD PRL] visited the Chinese People's Republic. The delegation included its chairman, Jan Brodzki (chairman of the Supreme Court of Journalism), Wacław Dominik (chairman of the Wrocław Bureau of the Journalist's Association) and Wojciech Krasucki (member of the Main Bureau of the SD and vice-chairman of the Warsaw Press Department).

The chief purpose of the visit was to discuss a joint agreement, work out its content and sign it. It must be pointed out that a general outline of this agreement had already been prepared during the visit of a Chinese delegation to Poland last year.

Talks with the leadership of the Chinese National Association of Journalists were conducted in a friendly atmosphere and were only a fragment of the work

to work out a program for a cultural and scientific exchange between the governments of the Polish People's Republic and the Chinese People's Republic.

The agreement will contain several important provisions which include the following:

-- First, there will be an annual two-week exchange of groups of 2-3 people. One group of Polish journalists will visit China while a Chinese group will visit Poland;

-- Second, the agreement prefers an exchange of specialists from the realms of economics, culture, science, technology and sports;

-- Third, the agreement calls for continuing contact between the mass media of both countries;

-- Fourth, it was decided that both organizations will exchange their experiences in journalism and personnel training and will also exchange information and publications;

-- Fifth, it was decided that both sides will assist one another and arrange for a permanent Chinese correspondent to work in Poland while a Polish correspondent works in China along with any other journalists officially sent to the two countries;

-- Sixth, the agreement will be in effect in 1986-1990 and if one half year before this period elapses, the agreement will be automatically renewed as long as neither side objects.

The agreement was signed by Jan Brodzki and a member of the Chinese National Journalist's Association leadership, Yang Yi.

The range of cooperation between the Polish and Chinese organizations is a broad one and should well serve to help the two states better understand each other's key problems.

The Polish delegation held many discussion with Chinese journalists and found a great deal of interest in the development of Poland's social, political, economic and cultural life.

The members of the Chinese association were also interested in Poland's press laws. It can be said that their interest was caused by the extensive work that country is conducting on a legal code and their intention to formulate the principles for a new press law. From last year's visit by the Chinese delegation, our delegation already knew that its Chinese colleagues would be interested in our press laws.

An interesting program was prepared for the Polish journalists. It was interesting not only in the touristic sense but also because it made it

possible for the guests to become more familiar with many important issues in the growth of the Chinese People's Republic and its elimination of the effects that the Cultural Revolution has had on that country's social, political, economic and cultural life and on the public awareness.

The Polish journalists met in Beijing with the vice-minister of culture and art, the director of the Research and Analysis Center of the Reform Commission, the director of the Information Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, the vice-chairman of the National Minorities Committee and the director of the Urban Growth Section of the Beijing Planning Commission.

In Shanghai, the Polish journalists were informed about the growth of the port and visited blue-collar worker in the city and agricultural families nearby. They became familiar with the work of mixed-capital companies such as the Chinese-Polish Chipolbrok Firm and the Chinese-American Foxboro Electronics. They also visited the Bao-Shan Steel Works.

In Canton, the journalists became acquainted with commerce and with economic activity in Dali County.

At the Shengzhen Special Economic Zone near Hong Kong, the Polish delegation was informed about the purposes and principles for the development of such zones and were able to visit the city and a special "vacation village".

Our Chinese colleagues managed to give their Polish guests very comfortable living conditions and were very frank in discussions. They did point out that the conditions seen along the route of the delegation's trip were not representative of conditions all over China but that it did represent the conditions that the country was striving to achieve within the next few decades. Meanwhile, the Polish delegation did see the great achievement made at such effort by working people in China and the goals and methods of reform there.

During discussions in Beijing and other places, both sides shared similar points of view on a number of problems while in others (especially in international politics), they expressed the opinions of their governments.

The trip was a constructive one. The agreement reached is one of benefit to both sides and should serve to foster peace and international cooperation.

Our Chinese colleagues will visit Poland in Autumn of this year. The Polish Journalist's Association should give its Chinese guests an equally good visit, prepare the necessary program and show the same hospitality that they received in China.

It seems that the next visit by a Polish delegation to China should include economic specialists and especially experts on export, import and cooperative trade.

5 April. The first issue of the monthly journal KOMPUTER was published by the National Publishing House of RSW [Worker's Publishing Cooperative] Newspapers which last year took over the press market by creating and publishing four issues of BAJTEK (presently published as a supplement to SZTANDAR MŁODYCH). KOMPUTER will inform its readers of everything important in the world of microcomputers.

7 April. Barbara Sidorczuk was dismissed as chief editor of KOBIETA I ZYCIE.

7 April. Anna Szymanska-Kwiatkowska was appointed chief editor of KOBIETA I ZYCIE and resigned her post as deputy chief editor of PRAWO I ZYCIE.

10 April. The Journalist's Palace in Warsaw held a meeting of the Documentarist's Group of the Journalist's Association's Editorial Club which was dedicated to the present state and future of press documentation in Poland. The meeting began with the reading of a paper given out to the participants and which contained a list of documentarist's postulates. In this way, the participants were quickly informed of the contents of this list that discussion was therefore limited to describing the situation in the document departments of several of the country's largest publications, their achievements, plans, working conditions and the prestige of a documentarist's career. In the opinion of those present, the paper itself needed further work.

The vice-chairman of RSW, Alina Teplo, stated that press documentarists should pave their own way rather than count on publishers to "arrange" for them the editing of writings under press review, current events and book review columns. Such work is not handled at the top and it is simply necessary to write the sort of competitive texts that can make their own way into print. With regard to the status of journalist that documentarists are demanding, there is still enough time for the group's directorate to join the association's commission in its work to prepare a new collective arrangement for journalistic work and present it to that community. In A. Teplo's opinion, the list of postulates still needs a second part stating what journalists wish to do to improve the poor state press documentation.

11 April. At the Warsaw Journalist's Palace, there was a meeting of the Polish Journalist's Association's World Outlook Writer's Club to discuss this field of writing in Polish journalism.

12 April. At the Warsaw Journalist's Palace, an agreement was signed for cooperation between the Indian Federation of Working Journalists and the Polish Journalist's Association for 1986-1990. The document which is aimed at creating conditions for broader and closer contacts between the two organizations calls for a yearly exchange program. The agreement was signed by Akhouri Suresh Prasad Sinha and Durgesh Narayan Shukla, members of the Indian federation's leadership, Florian Dluzak, vice-chairman of the Polish Journalists's Association, and Andrzej Maslankiewicz, secretary general of the association.

15 April. The 13th Plenary Session of the Main Bureau of the Polish Journalist's Association was held in Olsztyn. An extensive report on the course of this meeting is included at the beginning of this issue.

22-23 April. In Krakow, the meeting of the Press Dispatcher's Club of the SD PRL was attended by more persons than any other such event in the history of the club. Present were more than 40 journalists from the editorial boards of both central and regional newspapers and from Polish state radio as well as representatives of the leadership of the Polish Press Agency which included the chief editors of the domestic department, Bozydar Sosien, and the foreign department, Michal Czarnecki. It is not surprising that such great interest was aroused by this meeting since the topics discussed were the most important issues in the work of a press dispatcher. To what extent do our newspapers give us a real image of what is happening around the world? How well are we using the PAP [Polish Press Agency] service, our main source of information? What are the criteria for selection of PAP materials? Are we not escaping into localism by concentrating on local events while letting other publishers, radio and television deal with national or international issues? An attempt was made to answer these questions and stir discussion by analyzing the use of PAP materials in the local press. This analysis was prepared by Stanislaw Nowicki and Maciej Pawlowski of the Krakow Center for Press Studies and will be discussed more fully in a later issue. The second subject of the meeting was the status held by press dispatchers within editorial boards. Jerzy W. Krawczyk spoke about the problems of the people doing the "dirty work", the dispatchers and employees of the editorial board secretariats.

To conclude the chronicle, I would like to add warm words of thanks to the persons that have tried to give the session its proper setting. The directors of Wawel Castle allowed us to visit rooms there that are normally closed to tourists and our visit inspired a passionate commentary by our chairman, Krystyna Kydrynska. We also learned about the ancient history of the castle thanks to Dr Marta Nowosad who led us through the architectural and archeological exhibit, "Lost Wawel". Finally, I wish to express my thanks for the meeting with the Krakow Photographer's Association whose chairman, Wladyslaw Klimczak, told us about its past and present. We were allowed to see part of its collection which I feel that most press agencies would be proud to include in their archives.

24 April. At the Warsaw Journalist's Palace, there was a meeting of the Polonia Club of the SD PRL and the vice-director of the Consular Department of the Foreign Affairs Department, Dyonizy Bilinski, who discussed new events and activities in the Polish communities in the USA, Canada and Europe.

Supplement

Previous issues of the chronicle did not include the February and March changes in press personnel and these are listed below.

28 February. Wieslaw Wisniewski was dismissed from his post of chief editor of the weekly ZBLIZENIA.

1 March. Jaroslaw Duchnowicz was appointed chief editor of ZBLIZENIA and resigned his post as deputy chief editor of GLOS POMORZA.

1 March. Boleslaw Stefaniak was appointed deputy chief editor of MOTOR.

15 March. Rufin Zielezny was appointed chief editor of the weekly NOWINY.

31 March. Marian Jurkowicz was dismissed as deputy chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU in connection with his new appointment on 1 June 1986 as the SD PRL's representative to the International press Organization in Prague.

31. March. Marian Kuszewski was dismissed as deputy chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU in connection with his planned departure as a correspondent in Czechoslovakia.

31 March. Edmund Zurek was dismissed on his own request from his post as deputy chief editor of KULTURA.

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POLITICS

POLAND

KISZCZAK CHAIRS MINISTERIAL MEETING ON 'PATHOLOGY'

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14-15 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] The presidium of the Council of Ministers Committee on Observance of the Law, Public Order and Discipline held a meeting chaired by General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszczak on 13 June to discuss problems connected with the successful implementation of tasks from the government program in preventing and eliminating social illnesses.

The discussion pointed out the need to efficiently use public support for the party's initiation of a moral renewal of society and to limit the effects of social illness.

One of the most urgent tasks is to work out a draft of the most effective legal means of preventing and eliminating social parasitism. These legal provisions would also include ways of realizing the more than 3-year-old law on proceedings against persons that refuse to work, create police and citizen patrols in especially dangerous and disorderly areas as well as on public transportation threatened by vandalism and hooliganism. There must be even stronger limitations on speculation and illegal production and sale of alcohol. Special emphasis was placed on "cleansing" public places of people intoxicated on alcohol and disturbing the peace.

It was also said that it would be necessary to work systematically against tax abuses, systematically monitor prices, income and spending and to streamline the administration of financial penalties by court organs. It was also stressed that support should be given to a network of clinics containing doctors, teachers, psychologists and lawyers that can advise and help children and youth endangered by demoralization, alcoholism and drug addiction in areas that suffer especially strongly from these problems.

The committee presidium discussed and accepted the proposed range and form of activities aimed at proper supervision of the realization of the government's program for preventing social illness. In the implementation of a special schedule of actions to be taken in 1986-1990, the results of these actions

will be systematically evaluated by certain ministries, departments of regional government, places of work and interested public institutions and organizations. The evaluations will cover the responsibility of the leader cadre, internal control over the state of discipline within places of work and the prevention of economic crimes and waste.

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AUTO PLANT YOUTH LEADER ON YOUTH ISSUES, POLITICS

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Jun 86 pp 1,2

[Interview with Marek Trochim, Sejm delegate, chairman of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth Factory Board at the FSO Automobile Plant, by Wlodzimierz Szydek]

[Text] [Question] Ten years ago, the young workers here at FSO [Passenger Automobile Factory] made the first appeal for the creation of a single youth organization. Has ZSMP [Union of Polish Socialist Youth] made proper use of the opportunity given it by its creation as the single organization representing all youth groups?

[Answer] I am convinced that this opportunity has not been wasted. The organization gained many members and immediately began to offer proposals reflecting the interests of the young generation. ZSMP has given youth the opportunity to take part in many different political, social, cultural and academic activities. It has also become involved in work to resolve such important problems of the young generation as housing construction.

Of course, at different stages, there have also been different concepts of how this organization is supposed to act. There have been attempts to reduce it to a mere "decoration" or a trade union for youth whose ideological orientation was supposed to express itself in its social tasks. There have also been pressures to turn us into a closed discussion club without any ambitions of leading the youth. We did not, however, give in to any of these pressures.

[Question] There are those who remember that in the 1970's, ZSMP "bought" members with the promise of various material benefits...

[Answer] And we paid the consequences. At the beginning of the 1980's, we lost many of our members. For example, at FSO, we went from a membership of 3500 in 1979 to just 800 three years later. The people we lost were mostly the inactive members who had joined for personal benefit alone. The real members stayed with us.

At the present time, we have 1800 members. We also have many backers among the non-members.

[Question] How did you do that? After all, youth today are supposed to be passive and indifferent, disillusioned.

[Answer] We just created a climate of partnerly dialogue between ourselves, the plant directors and other social organizations. Our representatives have gone before various advisory and decision-making organizations and defended the principle of "not about youth without youth". We have the right to present initiatives on the hardest problems of our group and we often do so. For example, we have made it possible for about 1500 people to obtain housing within 6-8 years in a housing construction cooperative. The group of young advisors created by FSO is consistently struggling to advance the interests of its constituent age group within the plant, district and city.

We are present in the life of a young person not only at his place of work. We also organize cultural and sports events on weekends. These events often bring together youth groups that are alien to each other. We work under the principle that we will only take up what can be accomplished because if we were to proceed any other way, we might lose our authority.

[Question] That does look a little like you are taking young people by the hand.

[Answer] I do not agree. We have managed to break down the stereotype that the ZSMP is only a group of people that do as they are ordered. We are guided by the initiatives of our members and such initiatives are being presented more and more often.

[Question] For example...

[Answer] Young people have taken up an appeal by their colleagues to do extra work on free Saturdays and are submitting good proposals about how to streamline work in various work places. We have been able to realize most of these initiatives.

[Question] It is not the same everywhere as at FSO. This is seen in the fact that only one out of every 6 persons in the 15-35 year age group is a member of ZSMP.

[Answer] The popularity of the organization depends most of all on the attitudes of its activists. There are still some groups (such as scholars) in which the ZSMP has still been unable to overcome its crisis. These are the groups in which we find a feeling of impotence and an unhealthy tendency to wait for "orders from above". We find ourselves unable to communicate with them in a common language. These groups also criticize us and rightfully so. The criticism is not always constructive but does give us some idea about what

is wrong and what we must change. If we make the right conclusions, the situation will change.

That is not the only reason for the ZSMP's low level of popularity among young people. In many cases, it is also economic reasons. Public activity has become expensive. It takes a lot of time away from family life and second jobs. Not everyone can afford to give up that time.

[Question] I think that another reason is also that the ZSMP has for many years been stereotyped as an organization that only acts in periodic campaigns. As we can see in the emergence of various informal movements, young people are looking for something new.

[Answer] I agree that we copy various initiatives. However, many of them such as the Young Technician's Tournament, the Young Organizer's Tournament, the "Profile" Tournament and the thematic olympics, etc. have had great success. This does not mean that we should not look for new types. I feel that non-members themselves can discretely submit their own initiatives and learn from them too. We have had our own good experiences with this. In helping a group of non-members to form an athletic team, we showed what we can do. The result? These people have now joined our organization. I think that we must keep speaking to people in our age group in a common language and remain continually aware of their problems. The ZSMP activists must get down to the grass roots rather than separate themselves from them.

However, we cannot forget that popularity will not save us from any problems in realizing many of our initiatives.

[Question] You are about to celebrate your 10th anniversary. This is an opportunity to put some distance between yourselves and the mistakes of the past. You can now create a program of action that meets the needs of the day and the expectations of youth.

[Answer] We should strengthen our organization within the schools because that is what forms the ZSMP's social base. I think that we can gain many allies by constantly fighting to control various symptoms of social pathology among youth. We must work our way into the most strongly endangered groups and resocialize the young people we find there. We are declaring our full participation in education activities. Our task is to strengthen patriotism among youth but we will also teach youth how to use their legal rights and the feeling of responsibility that goes with that. We should now more than ever popularize the latest achievements of science and new currents in culture and art. We will also continue to fight for improved living and working conditions for youth and especially for housing for young families. This has become a political problem that has a great influence on the attitudes of young people. We cannot remain indifferent to the barriers against young peoples' initiatives in this area. In other words, we want to be present everywhere that the great problems of our generation are being decided.

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POLITICS

POLAND

JOURNALISTS TACKLE YOUTH ISSUES

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 16 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by [Wl.S.]: "How Do We Write About Youth?"]

[Text] (P) (Own service) At the headquarters of the Main Directorate of the Democratic Party [SD], there was a seminar for writers of the youth press which was combined with the presentation of journalism awards on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the ZSMP [Union of Socialist Youth of Poland]. The awards were received by Adolf Reutt of the Polish Press Agency, Marek Heyza of GAZETA PORMORSKA, Wieslaw Cetera of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, Swietlana Napieraj of GAZETA MLODYCH, Jozef Czapnik of DZIENNIK LUDOWY, Tomasz Kowalik of WALKA MLODYCH and Marzena Korolczyk of INICJATIWY.

During the seminar, it was stated that the youth press still continues to have too little genuine discussion of maturity and commitment to public life and fails to ask what one can give of oneself to Poland. At the same time, many newspapers, in trying to gain new readers, print only what youth currently wish to read and do not try to stir their creative imagination, deepen their knowledge or restore their respect for recently devalued concepts such as the fatherland, honor, duty and patriotism.

There is also an urgent need to change the language used in the youth press and present ideas in a way that is meaningful to youth. It is also necessary to stop campaigning among youth on behalf of systematic public activity.

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POLITICS

POLAND

WRITER QUESTIONS 'YOUTH' AGE LIMIT

Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish No 25, 22 Jun 86 p 11

[Article by Slawomir Sikorski: "Am I Still a 'Youth'?"]

[Text] In a few months, I will be 32 years old. This presents a problem that neither I nor any of my acquaintances can solve. What I am trying to figure out is can I still be considered a youth? My wife at least is against the idea. She says: "You have two sons and a house. You're already an old horse and not some young whipper-snapper with a lot of foolishness".

It is the other way around at work where I am considered a young man. I even like it. It is wonderful to be young and nothing else. Especially at work because I get away with much more than an older employee would. I can make mistakes and no one thinks any worse of me (because everyone knows that young people are a little dumb and inexperienced). At meetings, I can say whatever I feel like saying and the most stupid remarks I may make are just written off as lack of experience.

My youthful age still has its bad sides. I am encumbered by many responsibilities, in my opinion, too many, or at least more than the older workers. Sometimes, one of my colleagues says: "You still haven't worked really hard. You are very strong and healthy, young man. The others are almost worked out so let them rest a little. They deserve it". Well, I am completely confused. Am I young or not?

Our country has 180 institutions and establishments involved in the study of youth. In principle, one can write most anything about youth: that they are good or bad, patriotic or cosmopolitan, materialistic or involved in the country's problems, self-sacrificing or egotistical. Every opinion can be backed up by the results of some study or poll. It all depends on who is writing and what they want to say. It is easy for them to find proof in the work of experts.

However, none of these studies or polls have really established just what youth is nor has anyone strictly defined it. Is it an age? The age in which

one comes into his own? Stabilization? Is it when a child stops being a child? What age limit do we use -- 21, 25, 29 or even 35 years?

From reading or hearing about the problems of young people, I get the impression that the youth bag is bottomless. It therefore includes pupils from the 5th class of primary school and the 30-year-old scholar. It is the 23-year-old blue-collar worker and the 35-year-old writer. It is primary school pupils, university students and persons who have already been professionally employed for several years.

Whenever I hear anything said about youth, I never know which group they mean.

There is one thing everyone is certain about. The group of people commonly known as youth is a very varied one with conflicting interests, dreams, points of view and perceptions.

How can we define "youth"? In the draft to the law "On the principles of youth participation in state, economic and cultural life", youth is understood as meaning any Polish citizen who is either studying or working and has not yet achieved full social independence and is under 29 years of age. Does this mean that a fully-independent 25-year-old person with his own family is no longer "young"? I think that this is an unacceptable definition.

Youth is a sociological term which due to its inexactness cannot be defined in law. Every attempt to strictly define it falls through and leaves out some important group. It is no coincidence that no law about young people uses the term of youth.

Returning to my own private dilemma, can someone tell me whether I am a youth or not? Maybe someone in one of the 180 research institutions studying youth problems can give me an answer.

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

TREND IN POETRY TOWARDS MUNDANE OBJECTIVISM CRITICIZED

Bucharest LUCEAFARUL in Romanian No 23, 7 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Article by Alexandru Horia entitled: "The Absence of Vision."

[Excerpts] Contemporary lyric poetry, as practiced especially by our young lyric poets, manifests a zest for living in reality, the poetry of the last generation aspiring to a direct contact with polymorphous being, abandoning the traditional "ivory tower" in favor of blunt expression. This pronounced opening up of poetic inspiration to reality constitutes essentially a prolonged anti-romantic reaction. This phenomenon may be linked also with the physicalist fascination of modern knowledge and with positivism developing the feeling for reality in opposition to the feeling for imagination. Our young poets, ever in search of the authentic, bring into the realm of the lyric structures of everyday life with its more or less unusual facets, thus bringing about an overall thematic egalitarianism. In contrast to the realism of language (brilliantly practiced by an Arghezi, for instance) the latest generation of lyric poetry relies on a realism of situation, bringing poetic subject-matter down to the level of commonplace banality. It is true that these incursions into the concrete have enlarged the scope of poetic rendition, eliminating many aesthetic prejudices, but at the same time, there arises the question: "In what manner may reality be treated in poetry without risk of degrading lyricism?" The statements of George Calinescu in his provocative study "Universul poeziei" ["The World of Poetry"] are still valid today when we bring up for discussion the lyrical horizon. Taking into account the tendency of modern poetry to assign to itself the field of reality more and more, George Calinescu makes the following remark: "Not all things in nature may enter into the world of poetry, but only those things which can count as hieroglyphs, as poetic embryos, owing to the imagination of mankind." It follows from this pithy remark that reality may be turned into a subject-matter of poetry only if it has value as symbol, in other words, only those aspects of reality which possess symbolic energy beyond their immediate significance may become lyrical. Indiscriminate forays into everyday life, which occur frequently today in the lyric poetry of our young poets, can demean the status of the lyrical act by sliding into uncertainty and meaninglessness. To put it in journalistic jargon, our poets, driven by an instinct, search for authentic "slices" of life which they then apply mechanically in their work, ignoring the transfigurative function of lyrical language and thus reducing themselves to images of irrelevant prosaicness. This poetic

procedure, we must say right at the outset, is a phony opening up to the real, because the excessive transformation of the lyrical world into commonplace constitutes the descent of the expression of reality from its ontological significance to the rudimentary meaning of street realism. At the same time, the poetry of commonplace banality does not express a clear stance, as it is sometimes claimed, but is more often an aspect of the "poetry of sloth"--to use Ion Barbu's phrase. The poetry of "factual diversity" essentially denotes the lack (or refusal) of transcendental artistic effort. Reality, in its general sense is not equivalent to "pedestrian" reality haphazardly captured, but rather expresses the fundamental energies of existence. From this point of view, Labis's lyric poetry, for instance, is more deeply in tune with reality than many a poem of commonplace banality because it is sustained by significant existential pathos. Monotony cultivated stubbornly, behind a theory of "verism", places poetry in the realm of arbitrariness and of insignificance. For example, a young poet makes his debut using the denotative style (a la official minutes) describing an "apartment building in an outlying sector, an apartment in which he/and she carry on society games", the poetic script making note of the fact that "she leafs through a fashion magazine/ and a youngster sticks out his tongue at them/from the adjoining balcony" etc., etc. This type of poetry of the cinema verite, which has become the literary fashion of today, cancels out the expressiveness of the message and condemns the lyrical act to anonymity. The inventory of every day banalities cannot acquire poetic value in the absence of a conceptual-emotional interpretation at the symbolic level. As a matter of fact, Tudor Vianu makes the following remark in "Aesthetics": "Whatever is totally accidental or irrelevant drops out of artistic representation, which retains only what is essential." The obsession with reality, beneficial in the sense that it refreshes poetic image-making, remains, however, all too often at the level of superficial irrelevance. The authentic treatment of reality in poetry must entail a transfiguration at once aesthetic and moral, the lyrical act being a mode of access to ideality through the intermediary of formative and reflective awareness. The failure to understand that poetry is a sublimated projection of reality and not the mere stenographic record of unimportant everyday events means the loss of one's stature as a poet must bring about a transcendence of commonplace events, transforming the ephemeral into lasting artistic material. A self-proclaimed "anti-metaphysician" such as Nichita Stanescu, at one time built up the poetic world out of concrete elements elevating, reality to the power of its symbolic meaning, in other words, transcending ordinary phenomena of "pure being" (as the philosopher Alexandru Bogza put it) and appealing to the power of lyrical imagination. The poetry of reality must be the poetry of knowledge, of enlarging ontological horizons on the intellectual level by means of linguistic expressivity. Referring to the visionary capacity of the artistic message, a great modern poet said: "there are other potential realities as well, much more numerous." In this sense, the poet is not a "copyist", but an intellectual detector of "possible worlds." Certainly, the young poets of today, in contrast to representatives of other generations, have at their disposal greater means for manipulating the everyday world and this capacity seems to be the result of an accentuated awareness of the present. Sometimes, however, this "photographic" perception of reality leads to a negative reification phenomenon

because of the aggregation of concrete events which obscures every vision. This type of lyric, finding itself under the rubric of particularism and pursuing only minor effects, suffers from catholita [as published] (to use a term of Constantin Noica), that is, the "lack of generality." The realist feeling in this case comes down to the level of pragmatic feeling, a danger in connection with which George Cailinescu made the following observation: "poetic emotion is an impractical emotion without any direct tie to one event or another of everyday life." Hyperrealist poetry makes a fetish out of concrete occurrences proclaiming the supremacy of objectivity. But how far can objectivity be carried in lyricism? There is no poetic act without subjective emotional mediation. The poetic world is in a way independent, acting in accordance with the principle of mimesis understood as a generalization and not as a passive rendition of the particular, the lyrical gesture signifying a moral and aesthetic convention, a humanized projection of real space through an inner tension. Objective poetry is a contradiction in terms with mostly paradoxical consequences and not constructive ones. Even if the structures of every day life tend to institute a new mythology into today's lyric the shift of poetic interest from essence to phenomena must not also mean a shift from meaning to superfluity.

In conclusion, we may say that one of the tendencies of current lyric poetry is the discovery of a new poetic logic of human existence in modern civilization, but this is impossible to realize if the integrative moral and aesthetic vision is eschewed. Only authentic lyrical expressiveness can ensure that reality will turn itself into something of more lasting value, which is the message of art.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

SOCIOLOGIST DISCUSSES PARTY STATISTICAL STUDIES

Belgrade KOMUNIST in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jun 86 pp 15-16

[Article by Boris Vuskovic: "The Party in a Social Crisis"; first paragraph is KOMUNIST introduction]

[Text] The crisis of the revolutionary movement is not exclusively ours, nor is it a new phenomenon. It has to be thoroughly studied from every angle if it is to be overcome. That is the purpose of the large research project whose principal findings are reviewed by Dr B. Vuskovic, director of the project.

The research project of the Social Research Center in Belgrade entitled "Class-Social Composition of the Membership of the League of Communists 1981-1985," which was carried out by the Center for Marxism in Split, has two essential characteristics:

On the one hand it is an extension of the [Belgrade] center's research which previously embraced the period 1968-1980 (whose results were published in the book "Klasno-socijalna struktura Saveza komunista Jugoslavije" [The Class-Social Composition of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia], Komunist, Belgrade, 1984). In that sense the present project extends the systematic study of the composition and variation of the membership of the LC in the most recent period (1981-1985), and here it has arrived at results which are sociologically and politically very important and will in part be discussed here.

On the other hand the new study of the membership of the LC is not a simple extension of the previous work but was situated in a crisis social context, and this undoubtedly leaves an important trace in the composition and variation of the membership of the LC. This study ("SKJ u situaciji drustvene krize" [The LCY in the Situation of the Social Crisis]) was designed by Prof S. Vrcan as a kind of theoretical framework of research. In this inspiring study S. Vrcan points up the fact in a broad historical context that the crisis of revolutionary movements is not exclusively ours, nor is it a new phenomenon, and he specifically examines the patterns in which these crises are overcome. Devoting primary attention to our own social space, he studies the diversity of the starting points and features of the three postwar periods of crisis the LCY has encountered. In discussing the present socioeconomic crisis Professor Vrcan points up the key contradictions in the social position of the League of Communists: the LCY as the party in power and/or the leading

political-ideological force; the extent to which the LC relies on the vehicles of technological progress and on marginal social groups; the extent to which the LC is rooted in ethnic communities, but also the activity of the LC as an all-Yugoslav force and as a protagonist of joint development; the LC as a guarantor of the institutions of the system and at the same time its critic and reformer. These predominantly theoretical elements of the study were supplemented with indications of the empirical aspects of the crisis: stagnation in the enrollment of members, especially workers and young people; the higher rate of attrition of members and their increasing passivity; the decline in the party's ability to act and the emphasized activity of leadership bodies, and so on. Of course, a study so broadly designed exceeds in a way the limits of the research project and figures as a signpost for further empirical and theoretical research on the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Another distinctive feature of the new study lies in the fact that in the previous research, because of the late processing of the census data, we were not able to make a comparison in all the studies of the membership with the Yugoslav population, which is an essential prerequisite for understanding and evaluating the composition and variation of the membership of the LC. The study of S. Bjelajac entitled "Structural Features of the Membership of the LCY and the Yugoslav Population in the Census Years 1971 and 1981" has successfully filled that gap.

The third feature of the new project is that the memberships of the republic and provincial organizations of the LC were the basic units of the analysis, while the previous survey remained mainly at the level of the LCY. The testing of the differences in composition and variation of the membership of the republic and provincial organizations of the LC unambiguously confirmed the existence of significant differences in the context of these specific socio-economic and cultural spaces. Finally, two new topic areas were brought into the context of the new research project. We are referring on the one hand to the separate monograph entitled "Workers in the LCY," which studies the composition and variation of workers (variation of the absolute numbers over the period 1968-1985 and a comparison to other social-occupational groups, distribution of the workers by sectors, skill differentials and age-specific composition of the workers, and fluctuation of workers relative to other groups). On the other hand the reference is to a new study which covers the leadership bodies of the LC. The authors of the study (S. Obradovic, I. Peric) had quite a few difficulties both because the data were discontinuous in time and also because of the insufficiency of data for all the levels of the leadership bodies of the LC. Although the authors call attention to the discrepancy between the leadership bodies and the membership of the LC with respect to age-, sex-, and skill-specific composition and social-occupational composition, the study is still limited in its scope because of the nature of the data, but it does provide an incentive for further research.

The other six studies processed the fundamental demographic and social features of the membership of the LC at the level of the LCY and the republic and provincial organizations of the LC with particular emphasis on the most recent period (1981-1985).

High Turnover, No Differentiation

The first study (B. Vuskovic: "Turnover of the LC Membership") covers the change in the absolute number of members and their relation to the population and then an analysis of enrollment and all forms of attrition of members, with a particular look at expulsions and the grounds of expulsion. Of course, we cannot enter into a detailed analysis here, but it is worth pointing out the immense disproportion in the variation of the number of members of the various republic and provincial organizations of the LC. Thus over the period 1973-1985 the membership of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC tripled in size (index number 306.4), while over the same period the membership of the Croatian LC grew half as much (index number 160.7). There are also large differences in the size of the membership of the LC relative to population. Thus in 1984 nearly one out of every five adults (18.86 percent) in SR Montenegro was a member of the LC, while in SR Slovenia this was true for only one out of every 11 inhabitants (8.87 percent), which is only half as high a proportion as in SR Montenegro. If we examine separately the variation of the membership over the last 5-year period (1981-1985) there are two or three important observations to be made. After 1976 the growth of the membership of the LCY gradually decreased with the exception of 1980, and over the last 2 years (1984 and 1985) the membership has dropped even in absolute terms. These variations are also manifested in the fact that in 1985 enrollment was only one-third of what it was in 1980, while the attrition of members increased threefold. Certainly, this is not true of the membership of all the republic and provincial organizations of the LC. That is, the LC's of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, and Kosovo have shown a more or less continuous growth of their membership, while the membership of all other LC organizations decreased in absolute terms over the period 1984-1985, and the drop was greatest in the Croatian LC. These ebbs and flows in the membership have been a very frequent postwar phenomenon, and in that context we can say that there is a high degree of fluctuation of the LCY membership. Thus over the 10-year period 1960-1969, 621,000 members were enrolled, but over the same period of time 446,000 dropped out (not including those who died), which represents all of 72 percent of the newly enrolled members! Even though the turnover has been considerably less (37.5 percent) over the last 5-year period, still it is not negligible, especially since it shows a growth trend.

However, the patterns of attrition of LCY membership are rather symptomatic. That is, the largest part of attrition of the membership has occurred through various forms of withdrawal from the LCY (80 percent), since expulsions represent only one-fifth of the total decrease in the membership of the LCY. As a matter of fact, among those expelled only one-fifth were in turn expelled for political reasons. When we translate this into the language of numbers, then over the 5-year period 1980-1984 about 6,000 people were expelled from the LCY, or on the average 0.061 percent of the membership, that is, 61 for every 100,000 members of the LCY, and in certain republics and provincial organizations of the LC they were even only one-third of the microfigure given (0.021 percent from the Montenegrin LC). It is especially striking that breaches of socialist self-management as the fundamental social relation has no weight whatsoever in the context of differentiation of the membership of the LCY, since everywhere it shows apothecary values (0.005 percent in the Macedonian LC).

Finally, it is important to call attention that the turning in of party cards or relinquishment of membership in the LCY by neglect shows an exceptional growth rate (index number 515.8 for 1985 relative to 1980), so that in 1985 twice as many turned in their party cards as were expelled. This is especially noticeable in the Slovenian LC, where the former represent all of half of the attrition (49.8 percent), and the level is also high in the Croatian LC (38.4 percent), while that phenomenon is most negligible in the Kosovo LC (5.1 percent).

All of these circumstances concerning the way in which membership in the LCY is relinquished undoubtedly suggest the idea that in the context of the basic organization of the LC there is not enough authentic political judgment and action, and therefore no differentiation either, which is why by far the largest portion of the members leaving in various ways are simply abandoning the LC.

On the basis of a detailed analysis M. Jurjevic concluded in a study entitled "Sex-Specific Composition of the Membership of the LC" that women have a far lower proportion in the membership than in the population, and the differences among the republic and provincial organizations of the LC are quite large; there is a strong and continuous growth trend of the proportion of women in the membership of the LC; the social-occupational structure of women members shows a smaller proportion of workers than is the case with the total membership; the turnover of the entire female membership (1968-1984) is considerably lower than is the case with the total membership; during the last period approximately the same adverse trends have been present in the female membership as in the total membership of the LCY: The turnover of women has been higher and has affected the worker occupations more.

Fluctuations of Young People

The study of S. Obradovic is devoted to the age-specific features of the membership over the lengthy period from 1968 to 1984, including a comparison to the population. One of the things the author points up on the basis of abundant factual material is the considerable fluctuations of the share of young people. That is, way back in 1968 young people under age 27 represented a fourth of the total membership (24.6 percent), in 1980 they had risen to a solid one-third of the membership (35.7 percent), and since that time they have been dropping off steadily, so that in 1984 they had again returned to the 1968 level, i.e., they again comprised one-fourth of the LCY membership (25.3 percent).

This situation is not, of course, a feature of all the republic and provincial organizations of the LC. Thus young people have their highest share in the membership of the Kosovo LC (37.8 percent), and their proportion has even grown since 1980! Although the share of young people has dropped off in the other LC organizations, it is still higher than the average in the Bosnia-Herzegovina LC (33.6 percent) and the Montenegrin LC (28.6 percent). In the other organizations of the LC it is below the average, but it is by far the lowest in the membership of the Slovenian LC (16.6 percent) and Croatian LC (18.7 percent). Certainly, these proportions of young people in the LC

membership take on their full significance in a comparison with their proportion in the population. Thus the author points out that the age-specific composition of the membership of the LCY is considerably more favorable than the composition of the Yugoslav population (1981) in that its highest coverage is in the group between the ages of 28 and 40 (index number 147.2) and then young people (index number 129.7), while the two older groups have a considerably smaller share in the membership than in the population, especially the oldest group (index number 33.9). But this more favorable global proportion of the younger groups varies greatly in the membership of the republic and provincial organizations of the LC, and we should mention in this connection that in 1981 young people under age 27 had relatively the most favorable share in the membership of Serbia proper (index number 148.1), and by far the least favorable proportion in the Macedonian LC, since there their proportion of the membership was less than in the population (index number 89.2).

The study of S. Pilic and M. Zuvela entitled "League of Communists in Economic and Noneconomic Activities" covers a broad and important area: the extent to which the LC is rooted in the world of work. The authors first of all established the fact that all of four-fifths of members of the LCY are members of the labor force, 90 percent of them employed in the socialized sector, and over two-thirds in economic activities, and industry in turn is the principal activity. Certainly, the authors examine the situation separately in each republic and provincial organization of the LC, calling attention to very large differences among them, which they relate to the level of economic and general development. In seeking the right questions and answers the authors cross-referenced these elementary points of departure with the age-, sex-, and skill-specific composition of employed persons by comparing the features of the membership with the composition of the respective population. The wealth of material collected and the abundance of hypotheses open up new views of the composition of the LC membership.

Worker Membership at Same Level, More and More Specialists

The study of Dr I. Peric entitled "Trends in the Social-Class Composition of Membership of the LC" is one of the most extensive projects, which necessarily follows not only from the importance of the topic, but also from the fact of the large number of analytical units (some 15 criteria in the context of 10 organizations of the LC). In examining the features and fluctuations in the social-class composition of the membership of the LC the author avoids the standard pathways and introduces new analytical approaches based on work (groups in the workplace divided between the socialized and private sector, groups outside the workplace training for work, and those who are living on past labor). Analyzing the groups in the workplace, workers and specialists are the largest ones, representing more than half of the total membership, the author points up their essentially different dynamic pattern: Whereas the proportion of workers in the membership has stayed at the same level for years, the growth of specialists has been constant and considerable, so that in absolute proportions the specialists have almost reached the workers, and in relative terms they are considerably more evident. Moreover, the author establishes significant differences among the republics and provinces with respect to the workers and specialists in the composition of the membership in

absolute and relative terms (that is, relative to population), also including other groups in the workplace, and he calls attention to the fact that the differences, in spite of certain general trends, still can hardly be explained by the level of economic development of the particular social space. Putting aside oversimplified questions and explanations, the author seeks out the common features and also diversity in the features and trends both in the overall social-class composition of the membership of the LC of the republics and provinces as well as in the context of each of its individual segments. Certainly, this study will open up a great number of questions which have key importance: the party and technobureaucratic strata, the composition of the body of workers and the technological revolution, the party and the intelligentsia, and so on.

The Nationality and Membership of the LCY

The study of B. Vuskovic entitled "Ethnic Composition of the Membership of the LC" has several fundamental features. The variation of the ethnic composition of the LCY membership was analyzed by examining variations of the membership of the nine most numerous ethnic groups (Montenegrins, Croats, Macedonians, Muslims, Serbs, Albanians, Hungarians, and ethnically undeclared Yugoslavs). At the same time, these variations in the composition of the membership of the republic and provincial organizations of the LC embraced between four and eight of the most numerous ethnic groups. In all LC organizations the number of members of the particular ethnic group was analyzed over the period 1971-1985, and then the relative share of the particular ethnic group in the context of the membership of the LC was analyzed in view of its presence in the composition of the population, and finally coverage of members of ethnic groups by membership in the LC was analyzed.

Analysis of these relationships led to the following fundamental conclusions:

- i. there has been a very uneven participation of the individual ethnic groups in membership of the LCY and other organizations of the LC over a lengthy period;
- ii. over the 16-year period (1971-1985) the extreme differences in participation of the individual ethnic groups in membership of the LC have gradually decreased (to less than half);
- iii. in spite of the reduction of the extreme differences, there is an essentially dichotomous grouping of the ethnic groups within the membership of the LC with respect to their share in the population (groups which have a higher share in the membership than in the population and the other way around). This dichotomous feature of the ethnic composition of the membership of the LCY is very stable;
- iv. within the membership of the republic and provincial organizations of the LC disproportions in the relative share of the ethnic groups in membership of the LC are in principle considerably greater than those at the level of the LCY;

v. there are three types of patterns in the relative share of the ethnic groups in the membership of the republic and provincial organizations of the LC: there are republic and provincial organizations of the LC in which the majority ethnic group has in relative terms a considerably higher proportion in the membership than in the population (the Montenegrin LC, the Macedonian LC, and the Vojvodina LC); on the other hand there are those in which the relative share of the majority group is by and large in line (Serbian LC) or where it has indeed varied (Bosnia-Hercegovina LC), and finally those organizations of the LC in which the majority ethnic group has in relative terms a smaller proportion in the membership, so that other ethnic groups in principle have a relatively higher proportion (the Croatian LC, the Slovenian LC, the LC in Serbia, and the Kosovo LC);

vi. in the recent period one can see a tendency for the ethnic composition of the membership of the LC to be less and less mediated through other features of the membership (the social-occupational composition, the skill-specific composition, and so on), and it figures more and more as an independent feature. In a factor analysis that was not sufficiently elaborate because of the scarcity of the data, the author established that nationality as an independent feature is quite significant in certain social spaces.

The Greatest Number of Undeclared Yugoslavs

At the end we would like to emphasize a very important and strongly pronounced phenomenon during the last period of time: the growth of ethnically undeclared Yugoslavs. That is, over the period 1981-1985 by far the largest growth in the ethnic composition of the membership of the LCY has occurred in the ethnically uncommitted Yugoslavs (index number 144.2) and then Albanians at a considerable distance (114.2), followed by Macedonians (107.3), Muslims (105.6), and Montenegrins (103.3), while the number of members of other ethnic groups decreased (Hungarians 97.9, Serbs 97.6, Slovenes 97.0, and Croats 89.3). Indeed the number of ethnically uncommitted Yugoslavs has increased more than the total growth of the membership of the LCY over that period! No, this is not a mistake, since they increased by 60,897 members, and the total membership of the LCY increased by 39,603! There are two explanations. First, ethnically uncommitted Yugoslavs have a markedly positive net participation in the turnover of the membership, i.e., in the relationship between those enrolled and attrition. At the same time, wherever there has been a new census of the party membership, a large number of members of the LC have obviously changed their ethnic declaration. This is quite clear-cut in the membership of the Croatian LC, where the number of ethnically uncommitted Yugoslavs increased by 26,317 between 1984 and 1985, although in that year the Croatian LC enrolled only 7,888 new members! On the basis of what we have said it seems that when a new census is taken of the membership of all the republic and provincial organizations of the LC, we can anticipate considerable changes in the ethnic composition of the membership of the LCY. In any case, the author has attempted to explain the diversity of proportions of the ethnic groups in the membership of the LCY and variations in this respect with a rather complicated series of hypotheses.

Finally, the research team prepared a concluding study in which it attempted to summarize the results of the research and to establish the basic patterns or explain the key factors determining the composition and variation of the membership of the League of Communists. In that sense it also confirmed the fundamental theoretical framework of the research[;] the prolonged socioeconomic crisis has unquestionably had a strong influence on all elements of the composition and variation of the membership of the LCY.

7045

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

SERBIAN ORTHODOX PRIEST PROVIDES ACCOUNT OF STUDENICA INCIDENT

Belgrade PRAVOSLAVLJE in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jun 86 p 11

[Article by Atanasije Jevtic: "From Studenica to Kosovo"]

[Text] The celebration of the 800th anniversary of Studenica Monastery could not have taken place without cries for help from Kosovo and Metohija being heard at that event, having been brought to Studenica in the breasts of several thousand brother Kosovites. Yet although their tears and voice of protest were heartfelt by all the others present at Studenica, it still appears that those "commissioned" to cover up the situation in Kosovo could not but protest because of the alleged "abuses" and "nationalistic outbursts" which they were the only ones in Studenica to have seen.

JEDINSTVO of Pristina (on Tuesday, 20 May 1986) attacked Eng Kosta Bulatovic of Kosovo Polje for supposedly having arranged "abusive demonstrations" at the celebration in Studenica or "abuse of culture" (as certain Belgrade newspapers put what they were carrying from JEDINSTVO on Wednesday, 21 May, while BORBA back on Monday, 19 May, emphasized this "nationalistic action" by putting a special border around it and quoted a few sentences from Kosta's speech).

All of these newspaper reports (which obviously were all cooked up together somewhere) are inaccurate even in certain main points, and that is the occasion for these lines. Perhaps the newsman from POLITIKA EKSPRES, M. Kovacevic, sensed as much and that is why he went to Kosovo Polje and obtained from Kosta Bulatovic, who was bitter about what had been written in JEDINSTVO, a statement to the effect that the events in Studenica "were not as described" by JEDINSTVO and the other papers who followed its lead. What Kosta Bulatovic told the EKSPRES correspondent can be found in its issue on Wednesday, 21 May 1986. And we others are also witnesses that it did not happen the way the newspapers described it.

First of all, the news is not true that Kosta Bulatovic "abused" the anniversary celebration at Studenica "by attempting to convey his picture of the threat to the Serbian nationality in Kosovo." All that we recognize in that description is what they have said in Pristina and elsewhere about the signing of the well-known petition of the Serbs from Kosovo, on which the first signature was that of Kosta Bulatovic, followed by those of about 90,000 Serbs. That petition was addressed publicly to the SFRY Assembly, and at Studenica

that same Kosta merely recalled it and the demands it contained. By that logic it can also be said to have been an "abuse" for several hundred Serbs to have come on two occasions from Kosovo and Metohija to the Yugoslav Assembly. The last time there were about 700 of them, led by the elderly Uncle Boza Markovic from the village Batuse near Pristina. That same Uncle Boza was also in Studenica on this occasion, surrounded by at least 2,000-3,000 Serbs from Kosovo and Metohija. During the liturgy they all stood under the lime tree in front of the altar of the Church of the Virgin in Studenica, immediately in front of the podium on which the Holy Service was celebrated and then the testimonial addresses were delivered.

When the liturgy was over, in the half-hour intermission before the beginning of the speeches, I went over to the brothers from Kosovo. I found there Uncle Boza Markovic, Uncle Zivan Radosavljevic (from the village Plemetine near Obilic), Kosta Bulatovic, and many other people from Kosovo either known to me or unknown, including some priests from Kosovo. They spoke to us at that time, here in Studenica, about their old and new troubles and they asked us if at least someone could mention them and their troubles. They asked this both of me and of Kosta Bulatovic. The most moving thing for me was listening to Uncle Zivan Radosavljevic, who had tears in his eyes, and his call for help: "Won't anyone here at Studenica, in this house that belongs to all Serbs, even mention us from Kosovo?" Old Uncle Boza Markovic told him to be brave and not to cry, and with tight lips so that he would not break into tears, he said: "How can I keep from crying when I cannot even send my little grandchildren to school because they will be beaten or raped?"

Zivan Radosavljevic of Plemetine spoke about the suffering of the Serbian children and about the deceitful and often also public brutal neglect of Serbs in Kosovo and Metohija, while the authorities simply put an entire nationality off and "lead them down the primrose path" with stories about how "the problems have to be resolved in a self-management way" (which the Skipetar chauvinists and separatists take the greatest advantage of; as someone has said, they are excellent at juggling "Marxist and self-management terminology"). To confirm Uncle Zivan's words, there is the terrible datum (published in VECERNJE NOVOSTI 3 days before the anniversary at Studenica, on Thursday, 15 May 1986) to the effect that four Serbian children between the ages of 7 and 9 from the village Gornji Petric near Klina had been attacked twice in the last month by a group of older schoolchildren of the Albanian nationality on their way to school, and that they had first attempted to throw the little 9-year-old Zarko into the river, and when the children began to call for help then they "tried to perform an unnatural act on him, and this was done in the presence of little Dragana and the other children." Zivan also mentioned through his tears an attack of an unruly Albanian on old Dobrosav Simic, a veteran of the Salonica Front in World War I, and his wife in the village Glavnik near Podujevo. The other people from Kosovo also mentioned assaults by policemen of Albanian nationality on innocent Serbs as well as "agents of justice" who not only tolerate but even abet violence committed against Serbs.

In short, during the joyous celebration in Studenica the sadness from Kosovo dominated that half-hour while we waited for the ceremonial speeches to be delivered about the history of the church. The poems and speeches delivered

during those ceremonies were unable to drive away that sadness, since Kosovo was not even mentioned. At the end of those items on the agenda, the next event was referred to as "folk frolic" (it was even referred to as such in the printed programs). But it was about that item that the newspaper reports, which are all alike (they are also alike in carrying the figure that only 60,000 people visited Studenica) were most inaccurate and full of misinformation. As a participant in all that, I am presenting here what happened at Studenica during the first 20 minutes of the "folk frolic."

At the end of the poems and speeches, the master of ceremonies announced that the "folk frolic" would now begin. The microphone was turned over to a folk musician, a player of the gusle, and he sang a song about the battle on Misar (he had not been announced on the official program either). Following him one of the priests from Kraljevo announced that a little girl was lost and that her parents should report to the police. Then a newly issued cassette of church music was played, and then I came to the microphone.

I had been deeply moved by the tears of the brothers from Kosovo, especially those heroic old men. Their request had been for someone to say a few words about Kosovo. Taking the view that the sorrow of Kosovo is the sorrow of all Serbs in this situation and this moment, I decided to speak during the "folk frolic" at Studenica Monastery. Before that I announced the poem Expulsion (unfortunately, it is a question of expulsion of Serbs from Kosovo) and after the poem was read, I spoke to the people gathered as follows: "We have come here today to historic Studenica, mother of Serbian churches and monasteries, to this home of the entire nationality, which for centuries has brought together and expressed all the joys and sorrows of the people. While today we are glorifying Studenica, we might remember that soon it will be time for us to celebrate also the Pec Patriarchate and Decane and Gracanica and the tragic battle of Kosovo. So we today at Studenica cannot therefore fail to recall the sufferings and anguish of our nationality in Kosovo and Metohija, and that is why we pray to God for the triumph of justice over injustice, of truth over falsehood, of love over hatred, of men's honor and virtue over inhumanity and atrocities. We here in Studenica cannot fail to recall the sufferings of our Serbian shrines in Kosovo, of our children, nuns, monks, young girls, of our shrines, homes, graves, desecrated and destroyed.

And we today in Studenica recall suffering Kosovo not for any other reason than in order to preserve our national cultural and spiritual identity and memory.

Then I announced that Kosta Bulatovic would speak. Kosta went to the microphone calmly and for several minutes, no more than 5, he expressed first his complaint that no one had said even a word about Kosovo. Then he recalled the injustice which had been done to Serbs in Kosovo and Metohija, the real inequality of the Serbian nationality in Kosovo; he mentioned the petition which, he said, you have all signed, but nothing has come of it. Kosta calmly concluded his reference to the new Kosovo tragedy of the Serbian people.

And where else would he make his complaint if not before his own people in Studenica? Incidentally, everything he said in Studenica was long ago said by

a great number of Serbs both in the petition addressed to the Federal Assembly and in person during the recent trip to Belgrade. Indeed, had Kosta spoken an entire hour he would not have said anything more serious than what those people said in the Assembly and in the "Sava Congress Center." (Unfortunately, these people from Kosovo no longer believe in the success of those complaints which they made.)

There is an inescapable idea which imposes itself upon me here: that our Serbian nationality has for centuries been accustomed first to present its complaint to its competent authorities, calmly, decently, and with a love for justice. Thus it addressed the Turkish Porte, thus it also recently made offices in Pristina and then in Belgrade, and now in its way it has done so here at Studenica Monastery. Incidentally, the people are most aware of the freedom-loving tradition of our monastery down through the centuries, where we have gathered in good times and in bad. I personally feel that Studenica would have been disloyal both to itself and its history if Kosta Bulatovic had not been allowed to speak at the monastery. It is a terrible thing to fear words, but not misdeeds.

Which is why the news was inaccurate in the newspapers to the effect that the official leader of the program of poems and speeches about the history of the monastery, a cleric, "...several times interrupted" Kosta Bulatovic and "warned him to withdraw," and that Kosta "at length was removed from the speaker's platform." First of all, it should be said that this last item on the program--the "folk frolic"--did not even have a "master of ceremonies," since in the churches and monasteries we do not organize the "folk frolic" as some others may do somewhere else. I turned the microphone over to Kosta Bulatovic myself, I the undersigned priest-monk, and it never even occurred to me to interrupt the speaker. I merely told him that it would be best if he did not speak too long, and in fact he did not. At the end of his speech, as Kosta was calmly coming down from the platform, warmly applauded by the people, I went up to the microphone and made a sign with my hand to the people to quiet down. Then I said: "Let us not applaud. Let us remain worthy of this solemn occasion. We should preserve our dignity both as individuals and as a people. We shall not forget Kosovo and the sufferings of our nationality in Kosovo, since we cannot allow our identity and our past to be forgotten."

That is everything that happened concerning Kosovo on Sunday at Studenica. The freedom-loving dignity of this people and of its 800-year-old Studenica deserved no less.

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SOCIOLOGY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

LUTHERAN SYNOD RESOLVED UNION DISSOLUTION

Schwerin MECKLENBURGISCHE KIRCHENZEITUNG in German Vol 41 No 25, 22 Jun 86
pp 1-2

[Article signed by Gerhard Thomas, editor-in-chief, and Marion Wulf: "The General Synod Meeting: the Larger Community Instead of Self-Preservation"]

[Text] For years now, the United Evangelical-Lutheran Church in the GDR (VELK-DDR) has proclaimed its willingness to step back in favor of the larger community of all Evangelical churches in the GDR. It adhered to this even when, 2 years ago, the road to a United Evangelical Church in the GDR had to be seen as a complete failure because of the "No" of the Berlin-Brandenburg synod. After that, a laborious "agreement" had been negotiated which provided for the transferral of a number of VELK tasks to the Confederation of Churches. As may be recalled, this "agreement" did not receive the required majority in the Saxon synod this spring. The Saxons wanted more, namely the institutional dissolution of VELK/DDR. Furthermore, the Mecklenburg state synod has already considered leaving VELK if a joint road into the larger community should no longer be possible for the three Lutheran Churches of Saxony, Thuringia and Mecklenburg united in VELK.

In this difficult situation, the general synod at its meeting in Schwerin last weekend [14-15 June 86] was compelled to state clearly where the road of VELK should lead. Because, as Land bishop Stier said in a statement of the facts concerning the situation, "the present condition of VELK can no longer be justified." The constant process of self-negation, in expectation of a larger community, cannot be continued any longer.

The general synod in Schwerin remained true to its intent, manifested for years. With only four opposing votes, it decided on a two-year "schedule," after which there will be the "end of the constitutional continuance of VELK," which would have to be implemented by the general synod 2 years hence. On the way to this objective, the Land synods of the three churches involved will have to work out their views on the matter. A planned work team is to evaluate them and develop a resolution proposal from them which, after the blessing of the Land synods in the spring of 1988, is to enable the general synod to take the "historical" decision for self-dissolution of VELK/DDR.

The general synod formulated a catalogue of questions to be sent to the member churches with a request for their opinion. In it, there is an inquiry about future forms of work groups to tackle remaining tasks which the Confederation of Churches cannot take care of. Listed are theological questions arising from the formal Lutheran creed, allocation of the Leipzig Mission, the Leipzig Theological Seminary, the Lutheran Unification Work, and tending the special community with VELK/D, the partner church in the FRG. In addition, the general synod asks about the future structure of the office of the National Committee of the Lutheran World Confederation in the GDR. So far, it has been associated with the Lutheran ecclesiastical office, the business office of VELK/DDR.

The fact that the general synod unanimously elected Land bishop Christoph Stier to the position of managing bishop of VELK/DDR at first glance does not quite seem to fit into the agreed-upon "schedule." With that election the synod expressed its will not to be "amputated" on the last stretch of the road that lies ahead and which surely will not be easy, but to go its way to the end, constitutionally correct. Christoph Stier left no doubt that he will do everything the office requires of him in order to help implement the "schedule" now agreed upon in Schwerin.

The general synod observed the 10th anniversary of events in Soweto and wrote a letter to the South African Church Council, expressing its concern over the suffering of Christians under the unjust structures of apartheid. In the letter, the synod members deplore "that we can do so little to remove the causes of this suffering; that we did too little against it where we could; that we did not stress strongly enough, where we should have had to say that the apartheid system is a sin; that we were not consistent and faithful enough in prayer."

The letter further states: "We stand behind you, who are fighting for recognition as human beings created in the image of God, and for justice as citizens in your birthland. Wherever it is possible for us, we want to support you in your struggle to overcome the system of apartheid. We pray for all who have to suffer this system under great sacrifices. We pray for the churches which have been split by the apartheid system. But we also pray for those who, out of fear and blindness, want to maintain this system."

The synod had begun each of its work days with devotions, giving information on the situation in southern Africa and saying intercessory prayers. In a resolution "On the Situation in Southern Africa" the general synod pleads that, on the level of the Confederation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, forms be developed which express communicatively the concern and make possible a real commitment. In this resolution, the general synod refers to the work material prepared by the Federation for 16 June, the anniversary of Soweto, and takes under consideration whether, during the "peace decade," a special South Africa day could not be included in the planning. In addition, it asked the member churches of VELK to have continuous intercessory prayer in its church services for the people in South Africa.

In the community church service of last Sunday, in which the managing bishop of VELK/DDR was installed, the suffering people in southern Africa were remembered in an intercessory prayer.

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